

DNA Y- CHROMOSOME INFORMATION

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Match Y-DNA results to other Family Tree DNA customers

If you match someone who has signed a Release Form their name(s) and email addresses are shown below. Since this page refers to you, your name and email will not show up here, just people you match. If the same email address appears multiple times then the people listed are members of a group study which has chosen to make the group administrator a single point of contact. Recent matches are at the top of the list. (** indicates additions since your last login.) **Only people who sent us signed release forms are eligible to be listed here.**

If the individuals with whom you have matches have tested for more markers, you will see next to their names, between parenthesis, the number of markers that they have tested for.

Understanding matches with different surnames.

Understanding genetic distance.

Understanding the FTDNATIP™ 

GEDCOM Available 

Additional possibilities for searching matches:

While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, Family Tree DNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine what portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a new user ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This new set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the opportunity to upload your **GEDCOM** if you have one.

[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

12 Marker Y-DNA (19)

Exact Matches

Name

William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)

E-mail

garrison_wp@yahoo.com

Genetic Distance - 1

Name

Mr. Patrick D. Lawrence**

Mr. William Paul Lawrence, Jr. (Y67)**

Steve Lawrence (Y37)**

Ralph Lawrence (Y25)**

Paul W. Lawrence (Y67)**

Roger S Lawrence (Y37)**

Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y25)

James Lawrence (Y37)

Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)

Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y67)

Paul E. Lawrence (Y25)

Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)

Jesse MacOn Lawrence (Y25)

Daniel Patrick Lawrence (Y67)

E-mail

king_patrick2003@yahoo.com

Paul@lasfirm.com

SLawren999@aol.com

RELH20K9@peoplepc.com

swlaw918@yahoo.com

golfish@cyberwc.net

dlawrence@enclos.com

jameslawrence@email.com

rillake@aol.com

tomshrlgar@cs.com

RLOFIDA@aol.com

SLwriter1@msn.com

lawrpaul@citlink.net

cl68@adelphia.net

eltonlawrence@yahoo.com

vian05@csweb.net

jmljr@flash.net

danlaw53@comcast.net



25 Marker Matches (1)

Genetic Distance - 2

Name

E-mail

William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)

garrison_wp@yahoo.com

37 Marker Matches (3)

Genetic Distance - 4

Name

E-mail

Roger S Lawrence**

golfish@cyberwc.net

Stanley Lawrence (Y67)

SLwriter1@msn.com

William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)

garrison_wp@yahoo.com[top](#)

Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.

World Headquarters

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Understanding matches with different surnames.

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Additional possibilities for searching matches:

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[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

No 12 Marker Y-DNA Matches Found

Genetic Distance - 1

Name

Mr. Patrick D. Lawrence**

Roger S Lawrence (Y37)

Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y25)

Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)

Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y67)

Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)

E-mail

king_patrick2003@yahoo.com

golfish@cyberwc.net

dlawrence@enclos.com

rilake@aol.com

tomshrlgar@cs.com

RLOFIDA@aol.com

SLwriter1@msn.com

cl68@adelphia.net

eltonlawrence@yahoo.com

vian05@csweb.net



25 Marker Matches (6)

Genetic Distance - 2

Name

Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)

Roger S Lawrence (Y37)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y67)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

E-mail

tomshrlgar@cs.com

golfish@cyberwc.net

RLOFIDA@aol.com

SLwriter1@msn.com

vian05@csweb.net

eltonlawrence@yahoo.com



37 Marker Matches (9)

Genetic Distance - 2

Name	E-mail	
Roger S Lawrence	golfish@cyberwc.net	
Stanley Lawrence (Y67)	SLwriter1@msn.com	

Genetic Distance - 3

Name	E-mail	
Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)	tomshrigar@cs.com	
Ralph A. Lawrence	RLOFIDA@aol.com	
Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)	vian05@csweb.net	

Genetic Distance - 4

Name	E-mail	
Gordon C. Lawrence	rillake@aol.com	
Clay Arnold Lawrence	cl68@adelphia.net	
Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr.	eltonlawrence@yahoo.com	
William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)	garrison_wp@yahoo.com	

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Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.
World Headquarters

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Phone: (713) 868-1438 | Fax: (832) 201-7147

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Join the Lawrence Surname Project

Members: 36

Website: lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html

Description: We're doing very well lately with many new participants & lots of matches. We have 33 participants at present (April 2005) who represent several Colonial American lines. Prospects for the future of our Lawrence group are outstanding as more and more Lawrences sign up including some from Europe and Australia. But in order to qualify for inclusion in the Lawrence/Lorentz Y Chromosome DNA project you must be a MALE with the surname Lawrence or one of it's variations. e.g. Laurence, Lowrance, Lorenz, etc. If you are not a male Lawrence, etc., you do not qualify and should not order a test kit. If you are a Lawrence male please order your kit directly through the Lawrence project link, or if you have questions please contact the group administrator by email at: jimkimsan@aol.com
We hope to differentiate the many mostly British & Germanic families using the listed names as well as to make connections between family groups. Our individual members also hope to make contact with others who are related in order to expand their family histories and positively establish their true genealogies. Join up now and see if you are related to any of our group, or establish your own Lawrence line with your own pedigree. There's no comparison for identifying your paternal ancestors. This is a foolproof method that proves your ancestors' DNA.

Surnames in Project: Laurence, Lawrance, Lawrence, Lorange, Lorentz, Lorenz, Lowrance

Requirements: Since a Surname Project in essence traces members of a family that share a common surname, and females (a) don't carry their father's Y-DNA, and (b) acquire a new surname by the way of marriage, in order to be relevant to the Surname Project, the tested individual **must** be a male that wants to check his paternal line (father's father's father's...). The test to be ordered is either the Y-DNA12, Y-DNA25 or Y-DNA37, and females should look for a brother or cousin with that surname to be tested. Females can also order a test for themselves, which will be the mtDNA or mtDNAPlus, but the results of this test cannot be tied to the Surname Project.

Questions? Not sure if this is a situation that applies to you? Want to obtain additional information? [Contact the Lawrence Group Administrator](#).

To join the **Lawrence** surname project, please fill out the order form below. Your DNA test kit will be mailed tomorrow.

Please enter the personal information EXACTLY the way the shipping label and

http://www.familytreedna.com/surname_join.asp?code=B88067&special=True&projecttyp... 9/18/2005

Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individuals results can be plugged into the **European YSTR** database and the **U.S. YSTR** database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

The Tests

The project coordinator is **James H. Lawrence**, 1405 Commissioners Road, Mullica Hill, NJ 08062

For this project we are using a firm called **Family Tree DNA** which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through Jim and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12 or 25 genetic markers on the Y- chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.

Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

The Results

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.

25 Marker Tests

FTDNA	DYS#	393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389i	392	389ii	458	459a	459b	455	454	447
Kit #																			
3926		13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	15	9	10	11	11	25
3894		13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25
15954		13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	12	13	13	28	17	8	10	11	11	25
17656		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30						
21541		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	26
31201		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	30	18	9	10	11	11	25
matches:																			
5201		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25
15228		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25
24256		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25
30365		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25
matches:																			
4819		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25
19950		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25
matches:																			
4264		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25
26884		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25
matches:																			
*16365		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25
*16635		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25
19388		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25
30153		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25
matches:																			
4917		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24
5206		13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24
5207		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24
3893		13	24	14	11	11	15	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25
*22980		13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25
16920		13	24	16	11	11	15	12	12	10	15	11	34	15	10	10	11	11	24
*3892		14	23	15	10	13	15	11	13	11	14	12	32	14	8	9	11	11	25
*3910		14	23	15	10	13	15	11	13	11	14	12	33	14	8	9	11	11	25
4510		13	22	15	10	14	14	11	14	12	12	11	28						
none		13	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	11	14	11	30						
12290		13	25	13	10	17	18	11	12	12	13	11	32						
20518		12	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	10	13	11	29						

*** Additional 37 Marker Tests**

FTDNA	DYS#	460	GATA	YCA	YCA	456	607	576	570	CDYa	CDYb	442	438
Kit #			H4	11a	11b								
16365		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	17	36	37	12	12
16635		11	10	19	23	15	15	17	17	36	37	12	12
22980		11	12	19	22	15	15	17	16	38	39	12	12
3892		10	10	19	21	13	15	17	20	33	35	13	10
3910		10	10	19	21	13	15	17	20	33	35	13	10

Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen [here](#).

Y-DNA Participants

Kit #	Participant	Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family
3892	James H. Lawrence	Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3893	Howard Ray Lawrence	Johann Nicolaus Lorentz (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)
3894	William E. Lawrence	James Lawrence (1720-1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.
3910	4th cousin of 3892	Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3926	Dennis A. Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (1771-1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.
4264	Daniel P. Lawrence	George Lawrence (1855-1943) of New York and New Jersey.
4510	Lawrence	James Arthur Lawrence (1865-1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee
4819	Jesse M. Lawrence	Robert Lawrence (c.1617-a1682) of Virginia, through his son John Lawrence .
4917	Daniel J. Lawrence	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.
5201	William Fred Lawrence	Edward Larrance of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia.
5206	German Lorentz cousins	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johannes Lorentz.
5207	German Lorentz cousins	Hans Simon Lorentz above
12290	Joseph G. Lorenz	Heinrich Lorenz of Germany and Iowa
15228	Warren Lawrence	John Lawrence (1813-1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.
15954	Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois
16365	Vernon E. Lawrence	Nathan Lorance (c.1690-1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16635	Elton C. Lawrence	Nathan Lorance (c.1690-1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16920	Gerard Lawrence	Moritz Lorentz (1702-1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania
17656	Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (c.1780,?) of North Carolina
19388	Clay Lawrence	Martin Lawrence (1751-1823) descendant of John Lawrence of Wisset
19950	Paul E. Lawrence	Robert Lawrence (c.1617-a1682) of Virginia, through his son Robert Lawrence
20518	Lowrance	Johannes Lorentz (1666-1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern

21541	Patwin Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (1844-191?) of South Carolina.
22980	Lawrence	Francis L. Lawrence
23927	Test in progress	Uriah Lawrence of Dutchess County, NY son of William Lawrence of Providence, RI
24256	Lawrence	Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties, Virginia
26884	Robert Garrett Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725-1767) of Virginia
30153	Stanley Lawrence	John Lawrence (1741-1822) a descendant of John Lawrence of Wisset
30365	John L. Lawrence	Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties, Virginia
31201	Lawrence	Elder John Lawrence (1736-1801) Dutchess Co., NY to Montgomery Co VA
34120	Lawrence	Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833- ?) of St Albans, Vermont
35001	David Meade Lawrence	Uriah Lawrence of Dutchess County, NY son of William Lawrence of Providence, RI
none	Mr. Lawrence	Joseph Lawrence (1819-1886) of Louisiana

Conclusions

Our first 25 marker match was made between Fred and Warren Lawrence. Warren(15228) traces his ancestry back to John Lawrence, born 1814 in East Tennessee, died 1853 in Missouri, while Fred (5201) can trace his line back to Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia in early 1700's. John L. Lawrence (30365) whose ancestry can be traced back to Edward Larrance is the newest match with both Fred and Warren.

Our first transAtlantic connection was made between two Lorenz males in Niederhausen, Germany (5206/7) and Daniel Lawrence (4917). The match of 24 out of 25 markers with one and 23 markers out of 25 with the other confirms the relationship and the advantages of utilizing DNA testing with sound genealogical research.

Two more major breakthroughs has been made! Clay Lawrence (19388) with a proven relationship to John Lawrence of Wisset and Groton (1609-1667) has matched 24 out of 25 markers with Vernon E. Lawrence (16365) and Elton C. Lawrence (16635) who are descended from Nathan Lorange of New Jersey (c.1690-1745). It should now be possible for these two to concentrate their research on this major New England Lawrence line. Stanley Lawrence who can also trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset is a perfect match with Vernon and Elton giving more credence to their descent in this line.

This has been followed with a perfect 25 marker match between Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) who both have researched separate descent from Robert Lawrence (c.1617-1682), Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. Both are descended from different sons of Robert. This breakthrough can now be used as a baseline for any who believe they are descended from this

major southern line.

Jim Lawrence (3892) found his fourth cousin, Participant (3910), through sound genealogical research backed up with Y-DNA testing where 24 out of 25 markers have matched. They have recently upgraded to 37 markers and now match 36 out of 37 markers!

Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) Lawrence haplotypes matched Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) using the first 12 alleles values, but are significantly different when comparing all 25 markers. This emphasizes the need of the 25 marker test before assuming a relationship. However, Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) differ by two alleles at only one marker indicating that they are probably descendants from a common Lawrence ancestor.

So far the haplotypes of the other participants in this study show no common Lawrence ancestry (not to imply they do not have any other ancestors in common). This again was expected as no evidence has been established showing a common Lawrence line. As more participants come onboard we expect this to change.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email **Jim Lawrence** and join us.

Lawrence One-Name Study



The derivation of the name LAWRENCE may be traced to the Latin word Laurus or Laurentius. Laurentius, also called St. Laurence, chief deacon of Sixtus, Bishop of Rome, is the first person known to have used a name bearing any resemblance to present day spellings. The first individual of this name in England is said to have been Lawrence the monk. He came from Italy with Austin, who was sent to Britain for the propagation of Christianity. Upon the death of Austin, he succeeded him to the Archbishopric of Canterbury and at his death was buried in the Abbey of St. Austins, 916 A.D.

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Dennis A. Lawrence



LAWRENCE Family Genealogy & History Webring

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- **Specific LAWRENCE Family Lineages** ~~UPDATED~~ 03/04/2005
- **LAWRENCE Queries** (submitting and viewing)
~~UPDATED~~ 04/11/2005
- **The Mystery Solved** , " Facts Related to the Lawrence-Townley Estate Question" ,
by Frank Alden Hill, 1888 (with links to Lawrence lines discussed)
- **Links to other internet sites.** (Lawrence specific & Genealogy in general)

[Home Page](#)[Goals of Study](#)[Participation in Study](#)

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Dennis A. Lawrence

Lawrence One-Name Study



The Lawrence One-Name Study has the following goals:

- i. To bring together individuals who collect family data about all references, branches, spellings, and occurrences of the surname Lawrence.
- ii. To promote genealogical research, specifically Lawrence surname research, and to assist researchers.
- iii. To gather, extract, or provide access to all entries of the surname Lawrence and its variations from all available sources worldwide.
- iv. To maintain a database of Lawrence families and act as a clearinghouse for all Lawrence researchers.

[Home Page](#)[Table of Contents](#)[Participation in Study](#)

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~~updated~~ Friday, March 4, 2005

LAWRENCE Family Lineages

Below are links to Family Group Sheets on early Lawrence families. They are separate Lawrence lines which have not been linked to earlier Lawrence ancestors. As more information is learned it is hoped these Lawrence families can be merged with earlier ones. These families represent about 70% of the Lawrence's in the One-Name Study database (at least 3 generations must be known before being listed). On each Family Group Sheet if available is a link to download a gedcom file (zipped for easy downloading) on that family's descendants, a link to other Internet sites with information on that specific family line, or a link to an interested party's email address. If you have an internet web site with information on any of the families below that is not indicated on their FGS, or if you would like an email connection to any of the families below please let me know. **If your Lawrence line is not found below please send it to me in any form for inclusion on these pages. Please include your sources!**

E-mail 

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- [U.K. & Ireland Lawrence Families](#)
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U.S. Lawrence Families

- **James Laurence** (c.1809) of Alabama and Arkansas
- **Edward Lawrence** (c.1841) of Fayette Co., Alabama
-
- **Daniell Lawrence** / Mercy (c.1730) Connecticut
-
- **Homer Lawrence** / Susan R. (c.1826) Georgia
-
- **Henry Lawrence** / Gillian (1844) of Madison Co., Illinois
- **Daniel Lawrence** / Magdalen Bergen (1830) of Indiana and Illinois
- **James Lawrence** / Catharine Fox (c.1835) of Massac Co., Illinois
-
- **Andrew Lawrence** / Sarah Agnes Bennett (c.1864) Davis Co., Iowa
- **Heinrich Lorenz** / Bertha (c.1866) Lee Co., Iowa
-
- **James Lawrence** (c. 1720) of Virginia and Kentucky
- **Adam Lawrence** / Susannah (c.1760) North Carolina & Kentucky
- **James Lawrence** (c. 1798) of Trigg County, Kentucky
-
- **Joseph Lawrence** (c.1838) of Louisiana
-
- **John Lawrence** / Jenny Rolfe (c.1780) Maine
- **William Lawrence** / Emma (c.1783) Maine
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Joanna (c.1792) Maine
- **William Lawrence** / Nancy Mills (c. 1812) Canada and Maine
-
- **Henry Lawrence** / Christian (c.1618) Charlestown, Massachusetts
- **John Lawrence** (c.1629) of Wisset and Groton, Massachusetts
~~updated~~ 03/03/2005
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Elizabeth Bates (c.1635) Massachusetts
- **George Lawrence** / Elizabeth Crispe (1657) Massachusetts
- **Robert Lawrence** / Susanna (c.1680) Massachusetts
- **Joshua Lawrence** / Elizabeth (c.1702) Massachusetts
- **Peleg Lawrence** / Sarah Percival (c.1725) Massachusetts
- **Jonathan Lawrance** / Sarah (c.1728) Massachusetts
- **David Lawrence** / Elisabeth (c.1745) Massachusetts
- **Moses Lawrence** / Abigail Johnson (1781) Massachusetts

- **Levi Lawrence** / Lydia Cheney (1800) Massachusetts
- **Eliphas Lawrence** / Susannah (c.1808) Massachusetts
- **George Lawrence** / Jane Graham (c.1832) of England and Fall River, MA *see **John Lawrence of Cumberland, England**
-
- **Benjamin Lawrence** / Ann Ashcomb (c.1650) Ann Arundel Co., Maryland
-
- **John Lawrence** Susannah Stanton (1805) Vermont - New York-Michigan
-
- **Henry, Samuel, Randolph, and William Lawrence** brothers of Missouri
-
- **David Lawrence** / Mary Taylor (c.1690) of Exeter, New Hampshire
-
- **William Lawrence** (c.1657) of Monmouth County, New Jersey
- **John Laurence**/ Anna Edsall (1725) Bergen Co., New Jersey & Westchester Co., NY *see **Richard Lawrence of Canada**
- **Johannes Lorentz** / Anna Margaretha Heiliger (1691) of Germany & New Jersey
- **Nathan Lorange** / Elizabeth (c.1715) Cumberland Co., New Jersey
- **George Lawrence** /Elizabeth Helmes (c.1740) Gloucester Co., New Jersey
- **Thomas Lawrence** /Susannah (c.1740) Burlington Co., New Jersey
- **Ananias Lawrence** /Rebecca Carter (1807) Salem Co., New Jersey
- **Samuel Lawrence** /Charlotte Stanton (1835) Salem Co., New Jersey
- **William Lawrence** /Prudence (c.1850) Salem Co., New Jersey
- **George Lawrence** /Hannah (c.1830) Salem Co., New Jersey
- **William Lawrence** /Rebecca Seagrave (1829) Salem Co., New Jersey
- **Isaac Lawrence** /E. Erwing (c.1836) Salem Co., New Jersey
- **George Lawrence** /Josephine Merritt (c. 1875) Morris Co., New Jersey
-
- **Laurens Thomassen** / Catherine Lewis (1687) New York City
- **Lawrence brothers John, William, and Thomas** of St. Albans, Hertfordshire and NY
- **Samuel Laurens** / Anna Van Thuijl (1723) New York
- **Jacob Lawrence** / Marah Wilde (c.1755) New York
- **John Lawrence** / Catharine Kain (1773) New York

~~UPDATED~~ 01/02/2005

- **Thomas Lawrance** / Eleanor Earle (1779) New York
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Deborah Bogardus (1794) New York
- **Merchant Lawrence** / Sara Wynkoop (1794) New York
- **Edwin Lawrence** / Phebe (1820) New York
- **George Ernest Lawrence** / Maria Ellis (1831) St. Lawrence Co., NY
- **Benjamin Laurence** / Ann Penny (1839) London and New York City
- **Joel Lawrence** / Lavinia Lynes (1841) New York
- **Daniel O. Lawrence** / Harriet Branch (1858) New York, Minnesota, South Dakota
-
- **William Laurence** / Ann (c.1675) England and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- **Moritz Lorentz** / Anna Barbara Glaser (c. 1730) of Alsace and Pennsylvania **NEW** 07/15/2004
- **Johann Nickel Lorentz** (c.1710) Family of Rheinland and Pennsylvania * **see Lorentz's of Germany below**
- **Johannes Lorentz** / Catharine Hüss (1755) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Mary Morris (1743) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- **John Lawrence** / Katherine (c.1766) Fayette Co., Pennsylvania
- **Samuel Lawrence** / Margaret (c.1771) Pennsylvania
-
- **Timothy Lawrence** / Sarah (1845) Ireland to Providence County, Rhode Island
-
- **William Lawrence** / Deborah Turner (1756) North Carolina
- **James Thomas Lawrence** / Levicey Bass (1798) Nash County, North Carolina
- **Elijah Laurance** / Elissa Elrod (c.1832) North Carolina
-
- **James Lawrence** / Frances [?] (c.1784) Union County, South Carolina
- **John Lawrence** / unknown (c.1760) of Abbeville County, South Carolina
-
- **John Lawrence** / Martha Davis (1833) Tennessee and Missouri
- **Ivy W. Lawrence** / Cynthia C. Copeland (1840) Tennessee and Kentucky
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Nancy Jane McMurray (1841) Tennessee and Georgia
-
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Henrietta Haney (c.1830) Chambers County,

Texas **NEW** 11/01/2004

-
- **Edward Larrance** of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia
- **Robert Lawrence** (c.1638) of England and Virginia.
- **William & Robert Lawrence** (c.1640) of Virginia
- **Henry Lawrence** / Elizabeth Standley (c. 1748) Virginia
NEW 02/19/05
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Lucy Womack (c.1770) Virginia and North Carolina
-
- **Jacob Lorentz** / Rebecca Stalnaker (1802) PA and Lorentz, WV
- **Noah Lawrentz** (c.1836) West Virginia

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Lawrence's of Canada

- **Noël Laurence** / Isabelle Thérèse Bertault (1673) of Quebec
- **Lorentz-Lawrence Family** of Germany, Ireland, and U.S./Canada
- **Richard Lawrence** / Mary Leggett (1750) Staten Island and New

Brunswick

- **John Lawrence** / Mary Rezeau (1783) New Brunswick and Ontario
- **Isaac Lawrence** / Catherine Royal (1784) York Co., New Brunswick
- **Isaac Lawrence** / Elizabeth Boone (1800) New Brunswick
- **William Lawrence** / Nancy Mills (c. 1812) Canada and Maine
- **Orange Lawrence** / Sarah House (1821) Orangeville, Ontario

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Lawrence's of United Kingdom & Ireland

- **England**
 - **Joseph Lawrence** / Aline (--?--) (c.1785) England
 - **Joseph James Lawrance** Family of England, Canada, and Australia
 -
 - **Samuel Lawrence** / Elizabeth Snoxell (1838) Luton, Bedfordshire
 -

- **Thomas John Lawrence** / Mary Leaford Shuker (1819) St Giles, Cambridgeshire
-
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Frances Gowling (1770) co. Cumberland **NEW** 09/07/04
- **John Lawrence** / Isabella Hornsby (c1802) co. Cumberland **UPDATED** 09/07/04
-
- **Morris Lawrence** / Fanny (--?--) (c1834) Devonshire
-
- **John Lawrence** / Agnes Burns (1598) Billingham, Durhamshire **NEW** 09/07/04
- **Robert Lawrence** (c.1634) of Houghton Le Spring, Durhamshire **NEW** 09/07/04
-
- **William Lawrence** / Susannah Miles (1768) Chedworth, Gloucestershire **NEW** 09/14/04
- **George Lawrence** / Susannah Cox (1783) of Slimbridge, Gloucestershire **UPDATED** 09/14/04
-
- **John Lawrence** (c.1696) of Binstead, Hampshire
-
- **John Lawrence** / Elizabeth Bull (1579) St Albans Abbey, Hertfordshire
- **Edward Lawrence** / Elizabeth (--?--) (c.1706) North Mimms, Hertfordshire
- **William Lawrence** / Susanna Mann (1732) North Mimms, Hertfordshire
- **Henry Lawrence** / Sarah Row (1762) Datchworth, Hertfordshire **NEW** 09/07/04
- **James Lawrence** / Mary (--?--) (c.1828) Ware, Hertfordshire
- **Isaac Lawrence** / Mary Ann (--?--) (c.1846) Ware, Hertfordshire
-
- **James Lawrence** / Charlotte (c.1810) Canterbury, co. Kent
-
- **John Lawrence** (c.1560) of Bonby, Lincolnshire
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Elizabeth (--?--) (c.1662) Dunsby By Bourne, Lincolnshire
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Susannah (--?--) (c.1708) Stow In Lindsey, Lincolnshire
- **Christopher Lawrence** / Elizabeth Stevenson (1725) Lincolnshire
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Tryphena Gile (1764) Whaplode Grove, Lincolnshire

- **Austin Lawrence** / Martha (c.1774) Lenton, Lincolnshire
NEW 11/20/2004
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Ann Stansor (1787) Grantham, Lincolnshire
- **Richard Lawrence** / Dorothy Stubley (1789) Surfleet, Lincolnshire
- **James Lawrence** / Susannah Preston (1793) Donington In Holland, Lincolnshire
- **William Lawrence** / Ann (--?--) (c.1809) Holbeach, Lincolnshire
-
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Sarah Lyes (1827) London
- **Charles Lawrence** / Doll Burton (c.1905) London
-
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Mary Green (1803) co. Norfolk
-
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Margaret Golightly (1773) Hexham, Northumberland
-
- **Eli Lawrence** / Sarah Flint (1789) Nottinghamshire
-
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Ann (c.1840) Norton Sub Hamdon, co. Somerset UPDATED 11/17/04
- **Isaac Lawrence** / Sarah (c.1815) Norton Sub Hamdon, co. Somerset NEW 11/17/04
-
- **John Lawrence** / Ann Woolidge (1777) co. Suffolk
-
- **George Lawrence** / Harriet Eade (1807) co. Surrey
- **William Lawrence** / Elizabeth (c.1828) co. Surrey
- **William Lawrence** / Matilda Giles (1829) co. Surrey
-
- **John Lawrence** / Elizabeth Bush (c.1728) Dunchurch, Warwickshire
- **William Lawrence** / Susanna Chipman (1785) Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire
- **William Lawrence** / Sarah Horseley (1786) Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire
- **James Lawrence** / Charlotte Holford (1794) Birmingham, Warwickshire
- **William Lawrence** / Elizabeth White (1803) Rugby, Warwickshire
- **Thomas Lawrence** / Elizabeth (c.1815) Bedworth Warwickshire
- **William Lawrence** / Rebecca Matthews (1817) Stoneleigh, Warwickshire

- **Joseph Lawrence** / Arabella (c.1828) Birmingham, Warwickshire
- **Joseph Lawrence** / Mary Ann Evans (1874) Birmingham, Warwickshire
-
- **William Lawrence** / Mary (c.1750) of Wiltshire & son Daniel Lawrence
-
- **William Lawrence** / Mary Greene (1794) Worcestershire
-
- **Mungo Lawrence** / Anna Thornehill (1673) Yorkshire
- **Scotland**
 - **Alexander Lawrence** / Ann Murdoch (1869) Aberdeenshire
 -
 - **James Lawrence** / Elizabeth Christie (1726) Angus
 -
 - **James Laurence** / Marjorie May Morrison (1806) Inverness-shire
 -
 - **James Laurence** / Elspet Crab (1702) Kincardine
- **Ireland**
 - **Lawrence Family** of Limerick, Ireland

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Lawrence's of Australia and New Zealand

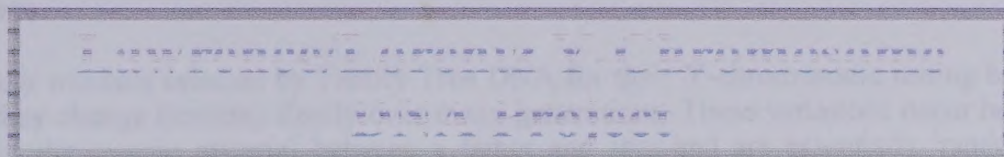
- **Lawrence Births & Deaths** New South Wales 1788 - 1945
- **Lawrence Convicts** to Australia (1800's)
-
- **William Henry & Joseph Samuel Lawrence** Families of Queensland, Australia
-
- **James Thomas Lawrence** / Hannah Bostwick (1853) Victoria, Australia
- **Nelson Lawrence** / Ann Kilcoyne (1857) Victoria and New South Wales, Australia
- **Stephen Lawrence** / Agnes Stuart (1860) New South Wales, Australia **NEW** 08/06/2004

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Other Lawrence/Lorentz Families

- **Lorentz Families** of Niederhausen, Pfalz ~~updated~~ 8/18/2001
- **William Henry Lawrence** / Mary Margaret Neech (c. 1872)
Colombes, Seine et Oise, France

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Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individuals results can be plugged into the database and the database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

The Tests

The project coordinators are James H. Lawrence and

For this project we are using a firm called which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through either Jim or Dennis and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12, 25 or 37 genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.

Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

The Results

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.

N = "light blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely

Phary 7 of 25 that

16365	15 19 30 15 15 17 17	MA/NT	23/25
16635	15 19 30 15 15 17 17	MA/NT	23/25
19388	15 19 30 15 15 15 17	MA/Eng	23/25
30153	15 19 30 15 15 17 17	MA > L	23/25
34120	15 19 30 15 15 17 17	MA > VT	23/25
36630	15 19 30 15 15 17 17	MA > VT	24/25
46888	15 19 30 15 15 17 17	VT. M.	
47864	15 19 30 15 16 17 17	MA > CT > VT	20/25

		37 Feol
16385	10/12	→ 33/37
16635	9/12	→ 32/37
19388	10/12	→ 33/37
30153	11/12	→ 34/37
34120	10/12	→ 33/37
36630	10/12	→ 31/37
47864	11/12	→ 31/37

Law/Loew. puts subjects into
categories based on alleles similar
and from genealogies.

Edmund Lawrence (1695-1786) Northumberland and King's County Virginia

Robert Lawrence (1611-? 1682) Eng. and Va

Henry Lawrence (1725-1767) Va

John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wiltshire, Eng. and Watertown, Mass.

Hans Simon Lowitz (1663-1730) Philadelphia, Pa., Ger.

Thomas Lowitz (1728-1798) Philadelphia

originated in northern China or Mongolia and then spread into Siberia where it became a very common line in western Siberia.

25 Marker Tests

FTDNA	DYS#	393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389i	392	389ii	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	448
Kit #																				
3893		13	24	14	11	11	15	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
3894		13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
3926		13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	15	9	10	11	11	25	1
15954		13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	12	13	13	28	17	8	10	11	11	25	1
17656		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	24	1
21541		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	26	1
*22980		13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
31201		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	30	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*37369		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
*43460		13	25	14	11	12	13	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1

Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia:

5201		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
15228		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
24256		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
30365		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
46253		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1

Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611-after 1682) of England and Virginia:

4819		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	1
19950		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12		13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	1

Matches to common ancestor Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725-1767) of Virginia:

4264		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
26884		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1

Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts:

*16365		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*16635		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*19388		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*30153		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*34120		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*36630		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
*46888		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	19	9	10	11	11	25	1
*47864		13	25	14	11	10	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1

Matches to common ancestor Hans Simon Lorentz (1663-c.1730) of Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany:

4917		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24	1
5206		13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24	1

5207		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24	1
Matches to common ancestor Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:																				
*3892		14	23	15	10	13	15	11	13	11	14	12	32	14	8	9	11	11	25	1
*3910		14	23	15	10	13	15	11	13	11	14	12	33	14	8	9	11	11	25	1
4510		13	22	15	10	14	14	11	14	12	12	11	28							
none		13	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	11	14	11	30							1
35001		14	23	14	11	12	14	11	12	10	15	14	31	18	9	9	11	12	25	1
Match																				
16920		13	24	16	11	11	15	12	12	10	15	11	34	15	10	10	11	11	24	1
N10584		13	24	16	11	11	15	12	12	10	13	11	32	15	10	10	11	11	24	1
41846		13	24	16	11	11	15	11	12	10	13	11	33	14	10	10	11	11	24	1
12290		13	25	13	10	17	18	11	12	12	13	11	32							
46003		13	23	13	10	17	18	11	12	10	13	11	30							
20518		12	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	10	13	11	29							

*** Additional 37 Marker Tests**

FTDNA	DYS#	460	GATA	YCA	YCA	456	607	576	570	CDYa	CDYb	442	438
Kit #			H4	11a	11b								
3927		12	10	19	23	16	15	18	17	37	39	12	12
22980		11	12	19	22	15	15	17	16	38	39	12	12
26884		11	11	19	23	15	15	17	19	37	38	12	11
37369		11	11	19	23	17	15	18	18	37	40	12	12
43460		10	12	20	23	16	15	18	18	36	36	12	12
Continuation of matches to common ancestor John Lawrence of Wissett:													
16365		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	17	36	37	12	12
16635		11	10	19	23	15	15	17	17	36	37	12	12
19388		11	10	19	23	17	15	17	18	36	37	12	12
30153		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	36	37	12	12
34120		11	10	19	23	16	15	18	18	36	37	12	12
36630		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	36	36	12	12
46888		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	35	37	12	12
47864		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	36	37	12	12
3892		10	10	19	21	13	15	17	20	33	35	13	10
3910		10	10	19	21	13	15	17	20	33	35	13	10
35001		11	11	18	20	14	15	16	19	35	35	14	10

Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen

Y-DNA Participants

Kit #	Participant	Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family
3892		(c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3893		(1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)
3894		(1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.
3910	4th cousin of 3892	(c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3926		(1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.
4264		(1855 - 1943) of New York and New Jersey.
4510	Lawrence	(1865 - 1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee
4819		(c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son
4917		through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.
5201		6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
5206	German Lorentz cousins	through his son Johannes Lorentz.
5207	German Lorentz cousins	above
12290		of Germany and Iowa
15228		(1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.
15954	Lawrence	(1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois
16365		(c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16635		(c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16920		(1702 - 1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania
17656		(c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama & Arkansas
19388		(1678 - 1765) grandson of of Wissett, England
19950		(c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son

20518	Lowrance	(1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern
21541		Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.
22980	Lawrence	Francis L. Lawrence
24256	Lawrence	4th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
26884		(ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia
30153		(1678 - 1765) grandson of of Wissett, England
30365		5th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
31201	Lawrence	Elder (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia
34120		Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont
35001		(1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York
36630	Lawrence	Samuel Lawrence (1715? - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine
37369	Lawrence	Thomas Lafayette Lawrence (b. between 1824-1833) North Carolina
41846		(b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania
43460		Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland
43614	Lawrence (test in progress)	
46003	Lawrence	Jose Laurence (from Corvo, Azores)
46253	Lawrence	4th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
46888	John D. Lawrence	(1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan
47864	Philip Drake Lawrence	ISAAC (ca. 1685 - ?) grandson of JOHN LAWRENCE of Wissett, England
49021	Lawrence (test in progress)	(? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England
49399	Lawrence (test in progress)	5th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
49799	Lawrence test in progress)	6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
50199		(1778-1857) of co. Kent, England & Ogle County, Illinois
50242		(1725-?) of co. Kent, England
50355	Lawrence (test in progress)	6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
	Lawrence (test in	(1667 - 1747) grandson of of

50453	progress)	Wissett, England
N10584		(1830 - 1940) of Coshocton County, Ohio
none		(1819 - 1886) of Louisiana

Conclusions

Our first 25 marker match was made between Fred and Warren Lawrence. Warren(15228) traces his ancestry back to John Lawrence, born 1814 in East Tennessee, died 1853 in Missouri, while Fred (5201) can trace his line back to Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia in early 1700's. John L. Lawrence (30365) whose ancestry can be traced back to Edward Larrance is the newest match with both Fred and Warren.

Our first transAtlantic connection was made between two Lorenz males in Niederhausen, Germany (5206/7) and Daniel Lawrence (4917). The match of 24 out of 25 markers with one and 23 markers out of 25 with the other confirms the relationship and the advantages of utilizing DNA testing with sound genealogical research.

Two more major breakthroughs has been made! Stanley Lawrence (30153) who can trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset and Groton (1609-1667) matches 36/37 'points' with Vernon E. Lawrence (16365) and 35/37 'points' with Elton C. Lawrence (16635) who are descended from Nathan Lorange of New Jersey (c.1690-1745). Using the distance and relatedness by FTDNA explained above Vernon and Elton who match 36/37 'points' are tightly related as is Stanley and Vernon. Clay Lawrence (19388) who can also trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset matches Stanley 34/37 'points' with the two different markers known to be more volatile. Clay also matches 33/37 'points' with Vernon and 32/37 'points' with Elton, differing also at the more volatile markers. Therefore Clay is probably related to the others through an earlier ancestor than the other three. Our newest 36/37 'points' match with Stanley on this major Lawrence line is Ralph Lawrence (34120) who has to date traced his line back to Henry Brunson Lawrence (b. 1833 St Albans, Vermont) son of William Lawrence. By testing several different lines descendant from John Lawrence of Wisset it has been possible to ascertain this distant relative's true Y-DNA as close as it is humanly possible to do so.

This has been followed with a perfect 25 marker match between Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) who both have researched separate descent from Robert Lawrence (c.1617-1682), Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. Both are descended from different sons of Robert. This breakthrough can now be used as a baseline for any who believe they are descended from this major southern line.

Jim Lawrence (3892) found his fourth cousin, Participant (3910), through sound genealogical research backed up with Y-DNA testing where 24 out of 25 markers have matched. They have recently upgraded to 37 markers and now match 36 out of 37 markers!

Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) Lawrence haplotypes matched Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) using the first 12 alleles values, but are significantly different when comparing all 25 markers. This emphasizes the need of the 25 marker test before assuming a relationship. However, Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) differ by two alleles at only one marker

indicating that they are probably descendants from a common Lawrence ancestor.

So far the haplotypes of the other participants in this study show no common Lawrence ancestry (not to imply they do not have any other ancestors in common). This again was expected as no evidence has been established showing a common Lawrence line. As more participants come onboard we expect this to change.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email Jim Lawrence or

and join us.

Descendants from John Lawrence, Wisset

Isaac Lawrence, Sr.

1658-1731

Abigail Bellows

1661-1726

Isaac Lawrence, Jr.

1684 -

Susanna Read

1685 -

Samuel Lawrence

1710 -

Mary ---

Josiah Lawrence, Sr.

1734-1802

Mary Branch

Diah Lawrence

1772 - 1842

Lucretia Peck

1794 - 1852

Henry Lawrence

1826-

Cornelia Wells

1784-1852

Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence

1862-

Miriam Drake

Phillip Lawrence

1895-1982

Blanche Jacobs

Phillip Drake Lawrence

Peleg Lawrence

1646-1692

Elizabeth Morse

1647-1715

Jonathan Lawrence

1679-1720

Abigail Rutter

Jonathan Lawrence

1711-1769

m1 Elizabeth Buttrick

m2 Hannah Robbins

John Lawrence, Sr.

1746-1825

Mary Cleveland

1748-1836

John Lawrence, Jr.

1786-1855

Susannah Stanton

1791-1866

Luman N. Lawrence

1826-1889

m1 SallyAnn Thompson

1822-1850

m2 Amanda Jane Allen

1827-1909

Douglas (A.T)Lawrence

1860-1940

Lizzie Almina Liscom

1864-1928

Vern G. Lawrence

1885-1963

Mary Stockman

Francis W. Lawrence

Phillip Drake Lawrence
1919-present
Anne Gilliam

Francis W. Lawrence

John D. Lawrence
1939-present

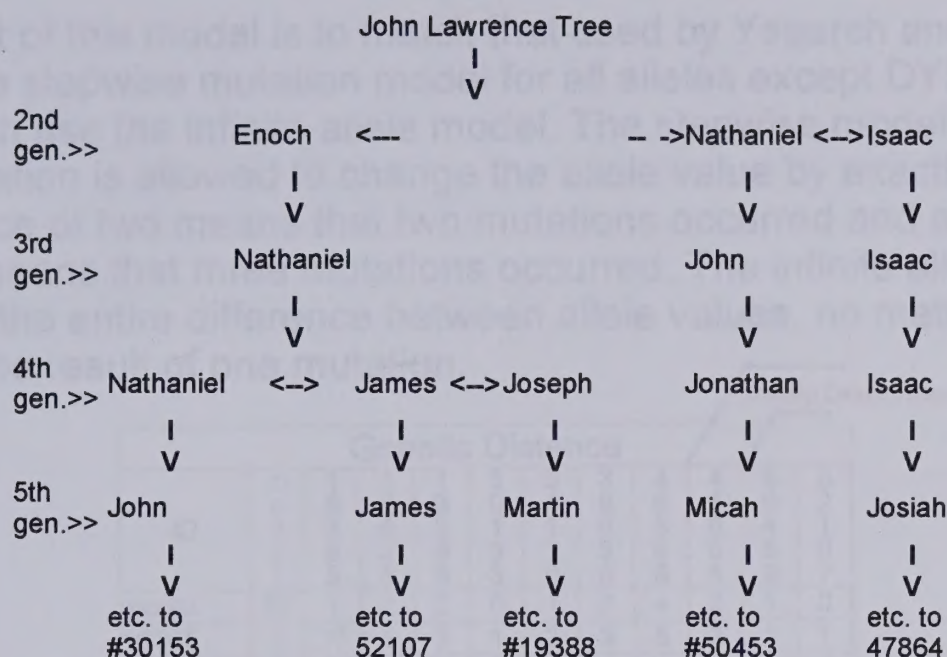
Infinite Allele Mutation Model

The infinite allele model says that the entire difference between allele values, no matter how large, is the result of one mutation.

Genotype Distance

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0

Hybrid Mutation Model



Infinite Allele Mutation Model:

The infinite allele model says that the entire difference between allele values, no matter how large, is the result of one mutation.

Genetic Distance											
ID	modal	16365	16635	19388	30153	34120	36630	46888	47864	50453	52107
modal	37	1	2	2	0	1	2	4	2	1	0
16365	1	37	1	3	1	2	3	5	3	1	1
16635	2	1	37	3	2	3	4	6	4	1	2
19388	2	3	3	37	2	3	4	6	4	1	2
30153	0	1	2	2	37	1	2	4	2	1	0
34120	1	2	3	3	1	37	3	5	3	1	1
36630	2	3	4	4	2	3	37	5	4	2	2
46888	4	5	6	6	4	5	5	37	6	4	4
47864	2	3	4	4	2	3	4	6	37	3	2
50453	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	25	1
52107	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	4	2	1	37
Related Probably Related Possibly Related FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 12 Markers FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 25 Markers FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 37 Markers - Infinite allele mutation model is used - Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested											

Hybrid Mutation Model:

The target of this model is to match that used by Ysearch and FTDNA. It uses the stepwise mutation model for all alleles except DYS464 and YCA which use the infinite allele model. The stepwise model says that each mutation is allowed to change the allele value by exactly one, so a difference of two means that two mutations occurred and a difference of three means that three mutations occurred. The infinite allele model says that the entire difference between allele values, no matter how large, is the result of one mutation.

Phillip Drake Lawrence

Genetic Distance											
ID	modal	16365	16635	19388	30153	34120	36630	46888	47864	50453	52107
modal	37	1	2	2	0	1	2	4	2	1	0
16365	1	37	1	3	1	2	3	5	3	1	1
16635	2	1	37	4	2	3	4	6	4	1	2
19388	2	3	4	37	2	3	4	6	4	1	2
30153	0	1	2	2	37	1	2	4	2	1	0
34120	1	2	3	3	1	37	3	5	3	1	1
36630	2	3	4	4	2	3	37	6	4	2	2
46888	4	5	6	6	4	5	6	37	6	4	4
47864	2	3	4	4	2	3	4	6	37	3	2
50453	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	3	25	1
52107	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	4	2	1	37
Related Probably Related Possibly Related FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 12 Markers FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 25 Markers FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 37 Markers - Hybrid mutation model is used - Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested											

John David Lawrence

50% Probability:

Phillip Drake Lawrence

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Generations)											
ID	modal	16365	16635	19388	30153	34120	36630	46888	47864	50453	52107
modal	37	4	7	7	2	4	7	12	7	8	2
16365	4	37	4	10	4	7	10	15	10	8	4
16635	7	4	37	10	7	10	12	18	12	8	7
19388	7	10	10	37	7	10	12	18	12	8	7
30153	2	4	7	7	37	4	7	12	7	8	2
34120	4	7	10	10	4	37	10	15	10	8	4
36630	7	10	12	12	7	10	37	15	12	13	7
46888	12	15	18	18	12	15	15	37	18	23	12

John David Lawrence

47864	7	10	12	12	7	10	12	18	37	18	7
50453	8	8	8	8	8	8	13	23	18	25	8
52107	2	4	7	7	2	4	7	12	7	8	37
0-9 Generations		10-19 Generations			20-29 Generations			30-39 Generations			
- Infinite allele mutation model is used - Average mutation rate varies: 0.0044 to 0.0054, from FTDNA derived rates - Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested - Probability is 50% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated											

95% Probability:

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Generations)											
ID	modal	16365	16635	19388	30153	34120	36630	46888	47864	50453	52107
modal	37	13	16	16	8	13	16	24	16	22	8
16365	13	37	13	20	13	16	20	28	20	22	13
16635	16	13	37	20	16	20	24	32	24	22	16
19388	16	20	20	37	16	20	24	32	24	22	16
30153	8	13	16	16	37	13	16	24	16	22	8
34120	13	16	20	20	13	37	20	28	20	22	13
36630	16	20	24	24	16	20	37	28	24	30	16
46888	24	28	32	32	24	28	28	37	32	45	24
47864	16	20	24	24	16	20	24	32	37	37	16
50453	22	22	22	22	22	22	30	45	37	25	22
52107	8	13	16	16	8	13	16	24	16	22	37
0-9 Generations		10-19 Generations			20-29 Generations			30-39 Generations			
- Infinite allele mutation model is used											
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0044 to 0.0054, from FTDNA derived rates											
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested											
- Probability is 95% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated											

Phillip Drake Lawrence

John David Lawrence

Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Years)											
ID	modal	1 6 3 6 5	1 6 3 5	1 9 3 8 8	3 0 1 5 3	3 4 1 2 0	3 6 6 3 0	4 6 8 8 8	4 7 8 6 4	5 0 4 5 3	5 2 1 0 7
modal	37	390	480	480	240	390	480	720	480	660	240
16365	390	37	390	600	390	480	600	840	600	660	390
16635	480	390	37	600	480	600	720	960	720	660	480
19388	480	600	600	37	480	600	720	960	720	660	480
30153	240	390	480	480	37	390	480	720	480	660	240
34120	390	480	600	600	390	37	600	840	600	660	390
36630	480	600	720	720	480	600	37	840	720	900	480
46888	720	840	960	960	720	840	840	37	960	1350	720

Phillip Drake Lawrence

John David Lawrence

47864	480	600	720	720	480	600	720	960	37	1110	480
50453	660	660	660	660	660	660	900	1350	1110	25	660
52107	240	390	480	480	240	390	480	720	480	660	37

0-270 Years	300-570 Years	600-870 Years	900-1170 Years
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- Infinite allele mutation model is used
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0044 to 0.0054, from FTDNA derived rates
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested
- Probability is 95% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated
- Average generation: 30 years

Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individual's results can be plugged into the **European YSTR** database and the **U.S. YSTR** database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

The Tests

The project coordinators are James H. Lawrence and **Dennis Lawrence**.

For this project we are using a firm called **Family Tree DNA** which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through either Jim or Dennis and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12, 25 or 37 genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.

Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

The Results

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.

N = "light blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely

originated in northern China or Mongolia and then spread into Siberia where it became a very common line in western Siberia.

25 Marker Tests

FTDNA	DYS#	393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389i	392	389ii	458	459a	459b	455	454	447	448
Kit #																				
3893		13	24	14	11	11	15	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
3894		13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
3926		13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	15	9	10	11	11	25	1
15954		13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	12	13	13	28	17	8	10	11	11	25	1
17656		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	24	1
21541		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	26	1
*22980		13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
31201		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	30	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
*37369		13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	1
*43460		13	25	14	11	12	13	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia																				
5201		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
15228		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
24256		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
30365		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
46253		13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	1
Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611-after 1682) of England and Virginia:																				
4819		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	1
19950		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12		13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	1
Matches to common ancestor Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725-1767) of Virginia:																				
4264		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
26884		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	1
Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts																				
*16365		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15 17 17
*16635		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15 17 17
*19388		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15 15 17
*30153		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15 17 17
*34120		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15 17 17
*36630		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15 17 17
*46888		13	25	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	19	9	10	11	11	25	15 17 17
*47864		13	25	14	11	10	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	16 17 17
Matches to common ancestor Hans Simon Lorentz (1663-c.1730) of Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany:																				
4917		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24	1
5206		13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24	1

5207		13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	19	9	10	11	11	24	1
Matches to common ancestor Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:																				
*3892		14	23	15	10	13	15	11	13	11	14	12	32	14	8	9	11	11	25	1
*3910		14	23	15	10	13	15	11	13	11	14	12	33	14	8	9	11	11	25	1
4510		13	22	15	10	14	14	11	14	12	12	11	28							
none		13	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	11	14	11	30							1
35001		14	23	14	11	12	14	11	12	10	15	14	31	18	9	9	11	12	25	1
Match																				
16920		13	24	16	11	11	15	12	12	10	15	11	34	15	10	10	11	11	24	1
N10584		13	24	16	11	11	15	12	12	10	13	11	32	15	10	10	11	11	24	1
41846		13	24	16	11	11	15	11	12	10	13	11	33	14	10	10	11	11	24	1
12290		13	25	13	10	17	18	11	12	12	13	11	32							
46003		13	23	13	10	17	18	11	12	10	13	11	30							
20518		12	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	10	13	11	29							

* Additional 37 Marker Tests

FTDNA	DYS#	460	GATA	YCA	YCA	456	607	576	570	CDYa	CDYb	442	438
Kit #			H4	11a	11b								
3927		12	10	19	23	16	15	18	17	37	39	12	12
22980		11	12	19	22	15	15	17	16	38	39	12	12
26884		11	11	19	23	15	15	17	19	37	38	12	11
37369		11	11	19	23	17	15	18	18	37	40	12	12
43460		10	12	20	23	16	15	18	18	36	36	12	12
Continuation of matches to common ancestor John Lawrence of Wissett:													
16365		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	17	36	37	12	12
16635		11	10	19	23	15	15	17	17	36	37	12	12
19388		11	10	19	23	17	15	17	18	36	37	12	12
30153		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	36	37	12	12
34120		11	10	19	23	16	15	18	18	36	37	12	12
36630		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	36	36	12	12
46888		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	35	37	12	12
47864		11	10	19	23	16	15	17	18	36	37	12	12
3892		10	10	19	21	13	15	17	20	33	35	13	10
3910		10	10	19	21	13	15	17	20	33	35	13	10
35001		11	11	18	20	14	15	16	19	35	35	14	10

Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen [here](#).

Y-DNA Participants

Kit #	Participant	Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family
3892	James H. Lawrence	Johannes Lorentz (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3893	Howard Ray Lawrence	Johann Nicolaus Lorentz (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)
3894	William E. Lawrence	James Lawrence (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.
3910	4th cousin of 3892	Johannes Lorentz (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3926	Dennis A. Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.
4264	Daniel P. Lawrence	George Lawrence (1855 - 1943) of New York and New Jersey.
4510	Lawrence	James Arthur Lawrence (1865 - 1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee
4819	Jesse M. Lawrence	Robert Lawrence (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son John Lawrence.
4917	Daniel J. Lawrence	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.
5201	William Fred Lawrence	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
5206	German Lorentz cousins	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johannes Lorentz.
5207	German Lorentz cousins	Hans Simon Lorentz above
12290	Joseph G. Lorenz	Heinrich Lorenz of Germany and Iowa
15228	Warren Lawrence	John Lawrence (1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.
15954	Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois
16365	Vernon E. Lawrence	Nathan Lorance (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16635	Elton C. Lawrence	Nathan Lorance (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16920	Gerard Lawrence	Moritz Lorentz (1702 - 1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania
17656	Jack Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama & Arkansas
19388	Clay Lawrence	Nathaniel Lawrence (1678 - 1765) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
19950	Paul E. Lawrence	Robert Lawrence (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son Robert Lawrence

20518	Lowrance	Johannes Lorentz (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern
21541	Patwin Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.
22980	Lawrence	Francis L. Lawrence
24256	Lawrence	4th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
26884	Robert Garrett Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia
30153	Stanley Lawrence	Nathaniel Lawrence (1678 - 1765) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
30365	John L. Lawrence	5th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
31201	Lawrence	Elder John Lawrence (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia
34120	Ralph Lawrence	Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont
35001	David M. Lawrence	Uriah Lawrence (1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York
36630	Lawrence	Samuel Lawrence (1715? - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine
37369	Lawrence	Thomas Lafayette Lawrence (b. between 1824-1833) North Carolina
41846	Henry Ronald Lawrence	John Lorentz (b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania
43460	Richard Hodgkin Lawrence	Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland
43614	Lawrence (test in progress)	
46003	Lawrence	Jose Laurencio (from Corvo, Azores)
46253	Lawrence	4th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
46888	Lawrence	John Lawrence (1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan
47864	Lawrence	Isaac Lawrence (ca. 1685 - ?) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
49021	Lawrence (test in progress)	Thomas Lawrence (? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England
49399	Lawrence (test in progress)	5th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
49799	Lawrence test in progress)	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
50199	Rob Lawrence	John Lawrence (1778-1857) of co. Kent, England & Ogle County, Illinois
50242	Peter K. Lawrence	Charles Lawrence (1725-?) of co. Kent, England
50355	Lawrence (test in progress)	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
	Lawrence (test in	John Lawrence (1667 - 1747) grandson of John Lawrence of

50453	progress)	Wissett, England
N10584	Dale L. Lawrence, Sr.	John Lawrence (1830 - 1940) of Coshocton County, Ohio
none	Napoleon Lawrence	Joseph Lawrence (1819 - 1886) of Louisiana

Conclusions

Our first 25 marker match was made between Fred and Warren Lawrence. Warren(15228) traces his ancestry back to John Lawrence, born 1814 in East Tennessee, died 1853 in Missouri, while Fred (5201) can trace his line back to Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia in early 1700's. John L. Lawrence (30365) whose ancestry can be traced back to Edward Larrance is the newest match with both Fred and Warren.

Our first transAtlantic connection was made between two Lorenz males in Niederhausen, Germany (5206/7) and Daniel Lawrence (4917). The match of 24 out of 25 markers with one and 23 markers out of 25 with the other confirms the relationship and the advantages of utilizing DNA testing with sound genealogical research.

Two more major breakthroughs has been made! Stanley Lawrence (30153) who can trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset and Groton (1609-1667) matches 36/37 'points' with Vernon E. Lawrence (16365) and 35/37 'points' with Elton C. Lawrence (16635) who are descended from Nathan Lorange of New Jersey (c.1690-1745). Using the distance and relatedness by FTDNA explained above Vernon and Elton who match 36/37 'points' are tightly related as is Stanley and Vernon. Clay Lawrence (19388) who can also trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset matches Stanley 34/37 'points' with the two different markers known to be more volatile. Clay also matches 33/37 'points' with Vernon and 32/37 'points' with Elton, differing also at the more volatile markers. Therefore Clay is probably related to the others through an earlier ancestor than the other three. Our newest 36/37 'points' match with Stanley on this major Lawrence line is Ralph Lawrence (34120) who has to date traced his line back to Henry Brunson Lawrence (b. 1833 St Albans, Vermont) son of William Lawrence. By testing several different lines descendant from John Lawrence of Wisset it has been possible to ascertain this distant relative's true Y-DNA as close as it is humanly possible to do so.

This has been followed with a perfect 25 marker match between Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) who both have researched separate descent from Robert Lawrence (c.1617-1682), Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. Both are descended from different sons of Robert. This breakthrough can now be used as a baseline for any who believe they are descended from this major southern line.

Jim Lawrence (3892) found his fourth cousin, Participant (3910), through sound genealogical research backed up with Y-DNA testing where 24 out of 25 markers have matched. They have recently upgraded to 37 markers and now match 36 out of 37 markers!

Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) Lawrence haplotypes matched Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) using the first 12 alleles values, but are significantly different when comparing all 25 markers. This emphasizes the need of the 25 marker test before assuming a relationship. However, Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) differ by two alleles at only one marker

indicating that they are probably descendants from a common Lawrence ancestor.

So far the haplotypes of the other participants in this study show no common Lawrence ancestry (not to imply they do not have any other ancestors in common). This again was expected as no evidence has been established showing a common Lawrence line. As more participants come onboard we expect this to change.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email Jim Lawrence or [Dennis Lawrence](#) and join us.

trial 2

Subj: **Wissett Descendants Data**
Date: 6/15/2006 4:21:41 PM Pacific Daylight Time
From: lawren05@comcast.net
To: jdloitco@aol.com, vian05@earthlink.net, jdloitco@aol.com, eltonlawrence@yahoo.com,
SLwriter1@msn.com, RLOFIDA@aol.com, rilake@aol.com, jdloitco@aol.com,
Stoneyjax75@aol.com, Dlawrence@enclos.com, golfish@cyberwc.net
CC: Jimkimsan@aol.com, grizstp@yahoo.com

My apologies the John Lawrence Family Tree I put together to try and show how those who have a paper trail back to John Lawrence (1607-1667) are related to each other left out one generation. I have corrected the tree at <http://lawrence-ons.org/wissett-data.htm>. If anyone sees a discrepancy please let me know.

The first two tables right below the tree I have found very interesting. By comparing any two participants genetic distance you can determine the more likely you are in the same line. Example: #30153 and 52107 have a genetic distance of 0 and are known to have a common ancestor of Nathaniel Lawrence son of Enoch. Example#2: #16363 has a closer genetic distance from the above two than the other known descendants and more likely has a descent from Nathaniel or James than he does from Joseph. The results are skewed slightly in that #50453 only has 25 markers tested. Also as more Wissett descendants participate the modal may change and show more likely individual descents.

Be interested in how others interpret this data.

Regards,
Dennis

Subj: **DNA Data Analysis**
Date: 6/13/2006 4:07:16 PM Pacific Daylight Time
From: lawren05@comcast.net
To: cl68@summerwindstables.com, SLwriter1@msn.com, golfish@gate.net,
eltonlawrence@yahoo.com, vian05@earthlink.net, stoneyjax75@aol.com, dlawrence@enclos.com,
RLake@aol.com
CC: Jimkimsan@aol.com

Hi all,

I recently found a web site that allows you to paste in DNA data and analyses it in many different ways. I used the Wissett group to try it out and tried to have it draw what is called a phylogenetic network. I had hoped it would show where or how several who haven't traced back to John Lawrence of Wissett might connect to it. Unfortunately it didn't do so but did show you are all connected to a modal haplotype which the program determined. (You are all related which we already knew!) see attached.

It did provide a lot of other tables and comparisons which I found very interesting. Unfortunately again it wouldn't let me save the results but did provide the raw html results allowing me to construct a web page showing the results. I also drew a crude diagram showing how the five participants who have traced there ancestry back to John are descended from him. This can be seen at <http://lawrence-ons.org/wissett-data.htm> and is a private page and not linked to any other.

Most of the tables are self explanatory. Keep in mind that when looking at the generation comparisons you must count up to the common ancestor and then down to yourself. Hope you enjoy it. Just wish I matched as you have so I could be comparing my own results!

You can copy and paste the DNA data from our DNA page and go to <http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html> and paste it where indicated to get your own results comparing any individuals. There is a very good explanation and demo at that site for doing so.

Dennis

Thursday, June 15, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75

Subj: **Lawrence DNA Project**
Date: 6/9/2006 11:42:54 AM Pacific Daylight Time
From: lawren05@comcast.net
To: Jimkimsan@aol.com
CC: lawren05@comcast.net

Hello to all Lawrence DNA participants,

As most of you know FTDNA has increased their number of markers which can be tested for to 67 (maybe 69). I have had to rework the Lawrence Project DNA page to show the results of these extra markers which several of our members have opted for. The DNA page was starting to look cluttered so I have changed the tables to make them easier to read (or at least that is my intention). In order to do this I had to make up a new table and re-enter all the DNA data without being able to copy and paste. I would appreciate it if all could look over their own data and let me know if anything is wrong. The page can only be viewed by going to <http://lawrence-ons.org/DNAwork.html> as the old DNA page is still shown at the Lawrence One-Name Study web site.

I have also used the email addresses that you provided to FTDNA which may differ from what you have sent me. In which case you may wish to go to your page at FTDNA and change it. I have blind copied all.

I would also appreciate any ideas/suggestions you may have on what you would like to see (or not see) on our DNA Page. Or whether or not you think this new page is an improvement over the old page.

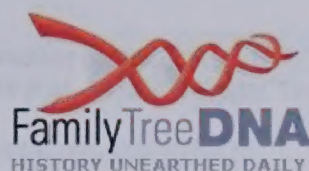
One last comment about the names shown on our DNA page. Most

have agreed to
have their name and email address shown so as others interested in
your line
may contact you directly. For those that haven't given me permission to
do
so and still don't want to do so there are two options (1) You can have
your
surname only shown as it is now in which case I am assuming you do
not wish
your email address given out under any circumstances or (2) as some
have
requested, your name without email link will be shown on DNA page in
which
case we have your permission to give your email address to another
researcher who wishes to contact you.

Also there are a few who haven't given any indication of who their
oldest
known ancestor is and/or the locations they lived at for our DNA page.
I
would appreciate any tidbit you can send. If you did send it and it is not
shown please let me know.

Regards and thanks to all of you,

Dennis A. Lawrence
Co-coordinator Lawrence DNA Project
<http://lawrence-ons.org/>


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 Robert Doe
 Kit Number: 987654

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FTDNATiP™ Report

Family Tree DNA Time Predictor*

Version 1.1 - Patent Pending

In comparing 25 markers, the probability that **Robert E. Doe** and **John C. Doe** shared a common ancestor within the last...

100 years is	200 years is	300 years is	400 years is	500 years is	600 years is
28.41%	59.45%	79.29%	90.03%	95.37%	97.91%

Refine your results with paper trail input

The above numbers are based exclusively on the comparison of their Y-DNA results, which show 1 mismatches.

However, these results can be refined if their paper trail indicates that no common ancestor between **Robert E. Doe** and **John C. Doe** could have lived in a certain number of past generations.

If you don't know this information for a fact, do not change the "1" in the box in the next paragraph. However, if you have the information, please enter in the box and click on the recalculate button.

Robert E. Doe and **John C. Doe** did not share a common ancestor in the last

generation(s). (FTDNA counts 25 years per generation).

* The FTDNATiP™ results are based on the mutation rate study presented during the 1st International Conference on Genetic Genealogy, on Oct. 30, 2004. The above probabilities take into consideration the mutation rates for each individual marker being compared.

Since each marker has a different mutation rate, identical Genetic Distances will not necessarily yield the same probabilities. In other words, even though **Robert E. Doe** has a Genetic Distance of 1 from **John C. Doe**, someone else with the same Genetic Distance may have different probabilities, because the distance of 1 was prompted by mutations in different markers, with different mutation rates.

More questions? Please refer to the [FTDNATiP™ FAQ page](#).

Family Tree DNA

The latest technology for your genealogy.

Subj: Questions on recent mailing
Date: 7/3/2006 6:29:44 P.M. Pacific Daylight Time
From: [Jimkimsan](#)
To: lawren05@comcast.net, [Stoneyjax75](#)

Hi Bob and Dennis,

I think your explanations cover each point quite well Dennis. I can only add that the counting of generations has to include each possibility of a mutation and that is why you count up to the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MCRA) from both cousins. Not just from one side. After all we are dealing with a possibility of a mutation in each individual, not just in one direct line, but from both cousins back. Does that make it any clearer?

And Bob, as Dennis says, these are all just percentages of "chance" not established facts. Even with only a 50% chance of being related, that's exactly what you have, as much chance to be related as to not be related. That's why documented genealogies are still important, even with DNA results that show good chances of being related. Undocumented relationships benefit because with a high probability of a relationship, you know where to look for that all important documentation. Something you might not have known for sure before a YDNA test. Philip D. and John D. are perfect examples of how these percentages work. They differ so greatly from one another in their YDNA results that the likelihood of a relationship is probably less than 25%. But even if it were only 5%, there is still that possibility. The fact that the other 8 Wisset cousins fill in the differences between them very nicely, make that low percentage irrelevant because they are indeed related when looked at in the whole (all Wisset cousins) rather than just as two individuals.

I also agree with Dennis about his thoughts that your money would be better spent on someone who can prove another family line, than on upgrades to 67 markers. I don't know if Philip D. and John D. Lawrence have their relationship worked out exactly, it doesn't look likely to me since they appear to have greater differences between themselves than with all the other Wisset cousins. However if they do, an upgrade to 67 markers won't prove much one way or the other. Even with an upgrade to 67 markers for both of them, their relationship to each other isn't going to change, it would probably only just further confirm they are related, which we already have at 37 markers due to the fact there are so many Wisset cousins in the project. But a test for someone from a different son of John of Wisset could prove very helpful to differentiate further where mutations came about in this family. This could lead to a YDNA blueprint for the entire Wisset Lawrence family.

Jim

In a message dated 7/3/2006 8:09:50 PM Eastern Standard Time, lawren05@comcast.net writes:

3. In your memo of 6/13/06, third paragraph, I find this to be quite confusing. Can you give an example of this "counting up to the common ancestor and down to yourself?"

Monday, July 03, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75

Somehow this doesn't come across. Which of your charts are involved here?

When looking at the generations that separate two individuals from a common ancestor it is my understanding that when for example there is a 95% probability that 46888 & 47864 have a common ancestor within 32 generations the count up from 46888 to this ancestor and down to 47864 is 32. Been trying to find where I read about this but haven't found it. When I do I will let you know where to find it and have a better explanation than I am giving.

4. With the chart on page 2, 50% probability level and also with the 95% probability table on page three, the generation span to the MRCA extends well beyond the number of generations since John Lawrence of Wissett was born. So, when comparing time in years of, for example, 46888 and 47864, your chart reads 960, which takes us back to 1046 AD for the MRCA? (Guess I need to do more reading on this in the literature)

Again as in answer #1 we are talking about probabilities and the tables show that with 37 marker comparison with a 95% probability 46888 & 47864 have a common ancestor within the last 960 years. If they both increased to 67 markers and had no more mutational differences the 95% probability would be significantly lower in years.

5. Since so many historical genealogies of the Lawrences have been prepared, is there any value in re-visiting the documentation from the earliest days in this county and, prior to that, in England seeking siblings of the descendants? Many questions have been raised regarding the children of John Wissett and the best I can find only considers several of the offspring, John 1636, Nathaniel 1639 and Enoch, 1648. I find very little on Joseph 1643, or Peleg 1646.

I have not examined the Seaver book on the Lawrence history as yet.

I'm not familiar with the Seaver book? The data on John's children is pretty much established and I have a lot of data on Peleg's descendants. I show Joseph died relatively young and only had one daughter. Of course we have some Lawrence's in our project who belong in this family and have yet to find out how? The great thing about DNA testing is that they know they do belong!

6. Do you put any stock in the questions raised about whether John Lawrence of Wissett was truly the son of Henry Lawrence?

I don't show Henry Lawrence as a father of John Lawrence of Wissett. The Henry Lawrence living in Charlestown in 1635 has been erroneously listed as his father, but from what I have been able to find is this Henry had a son John who was a mariner and married a Susannah leaving a will in 1672.

7. Is there anything more we can do to encourage participation of Lawrences world-wide? Is this research going on in England, Ireland, etc?

We have been picking up interest overseas. We have participants in Australia, New Zealand, and Kent and Lancashire in England. The Guild of One-Name Studies in England has quite a few surnames now with DNA projects and ours is known to them.

8. I did prepare a final report to my friends, including Phillip Drake Lawrence and John David Lawrence, who helped we gather Lawrence data for my genealogical work, regarding the DNA Y chromosome results. I think there is some interest in trying to locate descendants of a Jonathan Lawrence, who many have listed as the father of John Lawrence (1746), and could have come from a Peleg Lawrence line. He apparently married twice. First, to a Canadian, Elizabeth Buttrich and after that, to a Hannah Robbins. I may have located a prospect in Washington State

who claims this line. If so, I will try to enlist him in the project, offering to pay the costs if I can get the money. This may add information I can use in contrasting three different ways and perhaps, by default, find the father of great grandfather number 5. Or do you think it would be better to extend the sample analyses of John D. and Philip D. to 67 markers? I don't really see how that could help me in my quest.

The results we now have show some relationship between John and Philip. I don't think extending to 67 markers will improve this but could be wrong. Probably the prospect in Washington would be a better bet.

Researching Philadelphia surnames: (paternal) Lawrence/Lorentz, Hüss, Hotz, Günzler, Kugler, Sweitzer/Schweitzer, Etley, Kubler/Cubbler, Moehrle/Möhrle & Montgomery County surnames: Goodman/Gutman, Reimer, Shunk & Kugler.

(maternal) Philadelphia Marlin & Harrop

Bucks/Lehigh/Northampton/Philadelphia: Musselman, Landis, Witmer, Basler & Frock Ottawa Co, OH & Philadelphia: Morgenroth & Bauer.

Associated Philadelphia families: (paternal) Frick, Unbehend, Speel, Linninger, Dannecker, Carter, Curwin, Geyer, Sibley, Chapman, Bourquin, Gravenstine, Heimer, Hays, Duff, Hoskins, Lake, Evans, Clark, Graham, Frenchmaker, White & Adair

(maternal) French, Ball, Schafer, Spicer, Bythway, Cooney & many others.

SAR #153101 for Philadelphia Revolutionary War patriots:

Johannes Lorentz, Christian Lorentz, Johann Michael Hotz, Charles Kugler & Simon Sweitzer.

Researching following European towns & names:

England

Gawsworth, Cheshire: Harrop & Evans pre-1842

Germany

Wertheim, Württemberg: Hotz, Conrad, Engelhard, Sauer & Klein pre-1750

Mutterstadt, Pfalz: Schunck/Schunk/Shunk, Reimer & Weinacht/Weynacht pre-1715 & 1730

Grossgartach, Württemberg: Kugler, Hoffman, Flinspach, Heller & Schoeckinger pre-1742

Gundringen, Schwarzwaldkreis, Württemberg: Moehrle pre-1863

Grossbreitenbach, Thuringia: Morgenroth pre-1866

Erdmannhausen, Württemberg: Bauer pre-1854

Subj: **Re: New subject for DNA Testing**
Date: 7/12/2007 11:59:36 A.M. Pacific Daylight Time
From: lawren05@comcast.net
To: stoneyjax75@aol.com
CC: Jimkimsan@aol.com

Hello Bob,

It should be very interesting to see the results of Edward's DNA. There is some controversy over Jonathan 04 below. Some place him as the son of Jonathan as you show and others have stated he was an original immigrant born Manchester, England and emigrating from Nova Scotia to Walpole, Mass. in the 1700's. Jasiel Lawrence was very much involved in the fictitious Lawrence-Townley estate and even posted bonds in his attempt to claim an inheritance. James Usher discussed his lineage in his book of 1883 "History of the LAWRENCE-TOWNLEY & CHASE-TOWNLEY Estates in England". Frank Alden Hill exposed the hoax in his book "The Mystery Solved", 1888. You can read this in its entirety on my web site at <http://lawrence-ons.org/mystery.html>. Jasiel's bond is shown with his statement of his lineage, along with Hill's comments. Seems in the 1880's EVERY Lawrence line had someone marrying a Mary Townley!! While this makes all genealogies from this period suspect, I have found that when discussing their immediate families, fathers, grandfathers, etc. most are accurate until they reach for a connection to a Mary Townley.

The email you sent to lawrence05@comcast.net should have been lawren05@comcast.net. The email address below is always forwarded to me as priority.

Dennis Lawrence
Lawrence One-Name Study
Lawrence Y-DNA Project
<http://lawrence-ons.org>

-----Original Message-----

From: Jimkimsan@aol.com
Date: 07/12/07 03:10:41
To: Stoneyjax75@aol.com
Cc: lawren05@comcast.net
Subject: Re: New subject for DNA Testing

In a message dated 7/11/2007 10:19:15 PM Eastern Daylight Time, Stoneyjax75 writes:
O.K. I'll take your advice and go for the 25 marker test as a beginning. If results look good, I'll upgrade the tests to 37. I am using the following address for Edward Lawrence:

Mr. Edward Lawrence
3015 28th Ave S.E.
Olympia, Washington 98501-3992

I found some work that his wife Barbara did about 20 years ago in researching the Lawrences in the Detroit Michigan area. Her work is similar to that

maternal: French, Ball, Schafer, Spicer, Bytheway, Heckman & many others
 SAR #153101 Revolutionary War patriots:
 Johannes Lorentz, Christian Lorentz, Johann Michael Hotz, Charles Kugler,
 Simon Sweitzer, Jacob Musselman, Henry Frock
 Researching European towns
 Gawsorth, Cheshire England: Harrop, Kelly, Evans pre-1842
 Lauperswil, Canton Bern, Switzerland: Musselman, Apfly, Yost, Jau pre-1700
 Germany
 Wertheim, Württemberg: Hotz, Conrad, Engelhard, Sauer, Klein pre-1750
 Mutterstadt, Pfalz: Schunck/Schunk, Reimer, Weinacht/Weynacht pre-1715 &
 1730
 Grossgartach, Würtbg: Kugler, Hoffman, Flinspach, Heller, Schöckinger pre-
 1742
 Gundringen, Schwarzwaldkreis, Würtbg: Moehrle pre-1863
 Grossbreitenbach, Thuringia: Morgenroth pre-1866
 Erdmannhausen, Würtbg: Bauer pre-1871
 Kraichgau, Pfalz: Musselman, Landis, Witmer pre-1730
 Erwangen, Würtbg: Grimm pre-1728
 Pappenheim, Bayern: Krebs pre-1734
 Immigration ships: Schunk 1715 ?, Krebs 1727? "Molley"?, Kugler 1727 ?,
 Grimm 1728 "James Goodwill", Reimer 1730 "Thistle", Gutman 1738
 "Charming Nancy", Lorentz & Hüss 1748 "Edinburgh", Schweitzer 1749
 "Edinburgh", Hotz 1750 ?, Harrop 1842 ?, Möhrle 1863 ?, Morgenroth 1866
 "Bremen"
 Harrop 1870 ?, Bauer 1871, "Donau", Morgenroth 1872, "Hannover"

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=lorentz1>
 Lawrence DNA project
<http://lawrence-ons.org/contents.html>

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completed by at least four other Lawrence researchers I have contacted. Her genealogy for Edward Lawrence goes as follows:

Edward Lawrence, 10; [Guy William, 09; William Jacel, 08; James Austin, 07; Jasiel, 06; Jonathan, 05; Jonathan, 04; Jonathan, 03; Peleg 02; John, of Wissett, 01]

The movement of the ancestry to the west starts with James Austin Lawrence, Oneida, New York prior to 1870, then moved to Kansas. William Lawrence moved to New Mexico before going to Washington State in 1889.

Thanks for your quick response!

Bob

P.S. If you need a copy of his agreement to participate I can send that to you as well.
Hi Bob,

I just ordered a 25 marker kit for Edward Lawrence which he should receive in about 2 or 3 days. He is Kit #96773. The invoice for \$150. will go to you. Please inform Edward to use sufficient pressure on the swab when he takes his sample, so that his sample can be processed quickly and without trouble. He needn't hurt himself, but just lightly running the swab around the inside of his cheek won't get enough cells for the lab to process easily. They sometimes can take months instead of weeks to get a readable result.

Results are now taking from 5 to 7 weeks for the first 12 markers and another week or two for the remainder. Good luck.

Jim

Researching paternal Philadelphia names

Lawrence/Lorentz, Hüss, Hotz, Günzler, Kugler, Sweitzer/Schweitzer, Etley, Kübler, Moehrle/Möhrle

Montgomery Co, PA: Goodman/Gutmann, Schmidt, Reimer, Shunk/Schunck, Kugler

maternal Phila: Marlin & Harrop

Bucks/Lehigh/Northampton: Musselman, Landis, Witmer, Basler, Frock
Ottawa Co, OH & Phila: Morgenroth & Bauer

Associated Phila. families

paternal: Frick, Unbehend, Speel, Linninger, Dannecker, Carter, Curwin, Geyer, Chapman, Bourquin,

Gravenstine, Heimer, Hays, Duff, Hoskins, Lake, Evans, Clark, Graham, Fenstermaker

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Lawrence, Ruth, Editor **Colonial Families of America**, pp116, 1932.
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6. Robinson, **Outline of European History**, pp 468 – 494
7. Robinson, Op.cit.

Switzerland

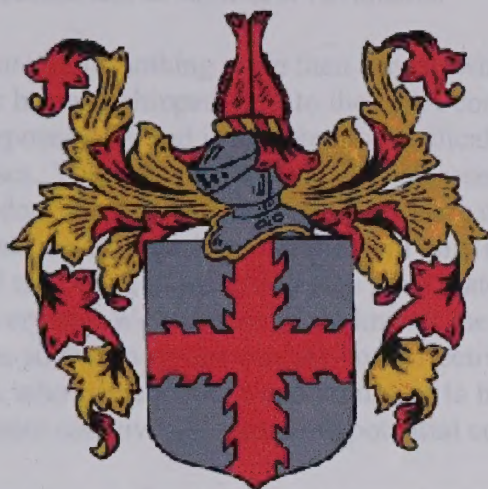
Immigration ships: Schunk 1715 ?, Kugler 1727 ?, Reimer 1730 "Thistle",

My genealogy pages:

<http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=lorentz1>

Lawrence DNA project:

<http://lawrence-ons.org/contents.html>



Lawrence

LAWRENCE DNA PROJECT

My name is **James H. Lawrence** and I'm attempting to start a Y chromosome DNA project on as many males named Lawrence and it's derivations as possible. We have to have males because only they carry the Y chromosome and they have to have been born a Lawrence because the Y chromosome is only passed down from father to son through the generations. At present I have 6 men from all over the U.S. who are devoted to their genealogies who want to participate but we'd like to have at least a dozen or more to get this started properly. Since no one has initiated a DNA study for the Lawrence/Lorentz name before this will all be groundbreaking stuff.

The benefits of this project can be extremely worthwhile for both advanced and novice family historians. I personally have traced my Lawrence/Lorentz line, which I was led to believe was English, back to late 1500's Germany. My German ancestor started using the name Lawrence instead of Lorentz almost as soon as he got off the ship in Philadelphia in 1748. Which is one of the main reasons this project is necessary, so that present-day Lawrences can know for sure if they're English going back to the 12th Century, or German or whatever. I probably won't derive any information further back than the 1500's. But I do expect to find several current cousins who can fill in the many gaps in my family's history. If we are lucky, we might attract some participants from Europe as well which would tell us even more about our ancestors.

Because it will be a group project we are also entitled to a discount of about \$110. off the normal price for these tests. The discounted cost for a 12 marker test is \$99. or for a 25 marker test it's \$169. by the apparent best of the three companies that currently offer genealogy DNA testing. Each participant will have to decide which test is best for him and pay for his own test. The testing company accepts credit cards and payment will be in advance. This project, after it begins. will take approximately 3 months to complete, though the test results usually come back within 4 weeks after submission. The company maintains a website and each participant will receive a code which he can

<http://home.earthlink.net/~lawren05/DNA.html>

use to find the results of his personal test as soon as it's available.

This test is non-intrusive, consisting of nothing more than a swab which is wiped on the inside of your mouth, placed in a plastic bag and shipped back to the DNA company for genetic decoding. This test is useful for genealogy purposes only and is not used for medical purposes such as a predisposition to certain diseases. You will need to do your own research in that area or find others in your family who have already done work in that area such as I have done in my own. Also in the name of privacy, until these tests are final each participant will only receive his own results and the opportunity to connect with all the others in the group who have matched his DNA. We'll accomplish this by using codenames for everyone. We will also make known the complete results to everyone without the use of actual names so that everyone can see how effective the project has been. Of course, we will also add others who come forward and volunteer to have their tests done as time goes on, which will add to the database and give us even more potential cousins in the future.

If you are a male Lawrence, or know of a male Lawrence who is interested in joining this project, please have them contact me by either Email or regular mail As Soon As Possible. I will need to know your name, earliest known Lawrence/Lorentz ancestor in the U.S. and at least one date for him such as birth, death or marriage, and also your earliest known European Lawrence/Lorentz ancestor and a date, if you have such knowledge. Your codename will be based upon this information. We are very interested in starting this project as quickly as we can. Thank you for your time in reading this. Hope to hear from many of you soon. If you are seriously interested in this project and there is something you would like clarified about this please send me an email for further explanation.

My name and address is:

James H. Lawrence

1405 Commissioners Road

Mullica Hill, NJ 08062

E-mail 

If you'd like to learn all the intricate details of Genealogical DNA you can subscribe here. Just write "Subscribe", without the quotes, in the subject line of your email.

[Webmaster - See also this excellent site for more on Y- Chromosome DNA studies.]

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LAWRENCE DNA PROJECT

Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources.

The Tests

The project coordinators are James H. Lawrence and *Dennis A. Lawrence*

For this project we are using a firm called *FamilyTreeDNA* which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. *The kits are ordered and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis.* Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12 (\$99), 25 (\$148), 37 (\$189) or 67 (\$269) genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of numbers (alleles); such as 13, 23, 14, 10, 11, 14, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.

Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible. The markers shown in *red* have been observed to have a faster-than-average mutation rate, and therefore these markers are very helpful at splitting lineages into subsets or branches within your family tree. A recent article in a FTDNA Newsletter explaining marker selection can be seen *here*.

Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

The Results

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the *haplogroup* of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the *Kurgan* culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as

1. See Wikipedia - Free Encyclopedia

Atlantic mtDNA haplogroup (see Addendum 2)

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

^aE3a & E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene ~~Neolithic~~ expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen model lineage is found in this group.

G2 = "green" This lineage may have originated in India or Pakistan, and has dispersed into central Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. The G2 branch of this lineage (containing the P15 mutation) is found most often in the Europe and the Middle East.

N = "light blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely originated in northern China or Mongolia and then spread into Siberia where it became a very common line in western Siberia.

12 - 37 Marker Tests:

* indicates continuation to 38-67 markers, xx in Kit # indicates non-FTDNA testing

Kit#	D Y S #	3 9 3	3 9 0	1 9	3 9 1				4 2 6	3 8 8		3 8 9 i	3 9 2	3 8 9 ii		4 5 9 a	4 5 9 b	4 5 5	4 5 4	4 4 7	4 3 7	4 4 8						4 6 0	G A T A - H4	Y C A 11 a	Y C A 11 b		6 0 7						4 4 2	4 3 8
*3893	13	24	14	11	11	15	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	28	15	15	17	18	11	11	19	23	16	15	21	17	36	38	12	12			
15954	13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	12	13	13	28	17	8	10	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	16	16	17															
*N24174	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	26	14	19	33	15	15	17	18	11	11	19	23	16	15	19	17	39	41	11	12			
*31201	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	30	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	32	15	15	15	17	11	10	19	23	15	14	16	17	36	36	12	12			
*N31442	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9	9	11	11	26	15	19	29	15	15	17	17	10	12	19	23	15	15	17	17	35	37	12	11			
37369	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	16	19	30	14	14	16	18	11	11	19	23	17	15	18	18	37	40	12	12			
43460	13	25	14	11	12	13	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	16	17	10	12	20	23	16	15	18	18	36	36	12	12			
70389	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	32	15	15	17	17	11	11	19	23	16	15	17	17	38	39	12	12			
79509	13	24	14	12	12	14	13	12	11	12	13	28	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	15	16															
*82394	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	28	14	15	15	18	11	11	19	23	16	15	19	16	36	37	12	11			
104211	13		14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	26	14	19	30	15	15	17	17	11	10	19	23	15	15	18	17	34	36	13	12			
*104664	13	23	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	24	15	19	29	15	16	18	18	11	10	19	24	16	15	17	16	36	37	12	12			
109040	13	24	14	11	12	13	12	12	12	14	13	30	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	18	28	15	15	16	17	11	10	19	23	15	15	17	16	33	35	12	12			
xx002	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	30	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	16	18	18	10	10	19	22	15							12	12		
4510	13	22	15	10	14	14	11	14	12	12	11	28																												
xx001	13	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	11	14	11	30								14																				
29012	13	22	14	10	13	15	11	14	11	14	11	30	14	8	9	8	11	24	16	20	30	12	15	16	16															
49021	14	23	15	10	14	15	11	13	11	13	12	30	15	8	10	11	11	25	14	19	27	11	14	14	15	11	11	19	21	15	14	17	18	34	38	12	10			
56807	13	23	14	10	14	15	11	14	11	12	11	28	16	8	9	8	11	23	16	21	28	12	14	15	16	10	10	19	21	14	14	17	20	35	36	12	10			
*58433	13	22	15	11	13	14	11	14	11	12	12	29	16	8	9	8	11	23	16	20	27	12	12	14	16	11	10	19	21	14	13	17	20	34	40	12	10			
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94531	13	23	14	10	14	15	11	14	11	12	11	28	15	8	9	8	11	23	16	20	29	11	14	14	16	10	10	19	19	14	14	17	20	36	38	12	10			
49222	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31	15	9	10	11	11	23	14	20	31	12	15	15	15	10	12	19	21	16	15	17	17	34	39	12	11			
12290	13	25	13	10	17	18	11	12	12	13	11	32																												
46003	13	23	13	10	17	18	11	12	10	13	11	30																												
^100488	13	21	17	10	18	18	11	12	12	13	11	30																												
^A1935	15	21	17	10	17	19	11	12	12	14	11	31	18	8	9	11	11	27	14	21	31	13	16	17	18															
20518	12	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	10	13	11	29	14	8	9	11	11	26	14	21	31	10	13	15	15															

1. See Neohitric - wikipedia - on line encyclo,
<http://lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html>

2. see: Chromosomes Arrow - Wikipedia

35001	14	23	14	11	12	14	11	12	10	15	14	31	18	9	9	11	12	25	14	19	28	14	14	15	15	11	11	18	20	14	15	16	19	35	35	14	10	
Possible match:																																						
3894	13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	28	15	15	16	17													
100228	13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12		13	13	29																										
Possible match:																																						
22980	13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	17	11	12	19	22	15	15	17	16	38	39	12	12	
N20478	13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29																										
Possible match:																																						
21541	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	26	15	20	30	15	15	16	17													
N19984	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30																										
Kit#	D Y S #	3 9 3	3 9 0	3 1 9 1			4 2 6	3 8 8		3 8 9 i	3 8 9 2			4 5 9 a	4 5 9 b	4 4 5 5	4 4 5 4	4 4 4 7	4 4 3 7	4 4 4 8						4 6 0	G A T A - H4		Y C A 11 a	Y C A 11 b			6 0 7			4 4 2	4 4 3 8	
Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia:																																						
5201	13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	30	14	15	17	18													
15228	13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	30	14	15	17	18	11	11	19	22	16	14		17	37	38	12	12	
24256	13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	30	14	15	17	18													
30365	13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	30	14	15	17	18	11	11	19	22	16	14	16	17	37	38	12	12	
46253	13	23	14	11	11	15	12	12	12	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	30	14	15	17	18													
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Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611 - after 1682) of England and Virginia:																																						
4819	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12		13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	16	16	17													
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97521	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12		13	13	29	17	9	9	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	16	16	17	11	11	19	23	16	16	16	16	38	38	12	12	
- FTDNA is unable to find a value at this marker. See																																						
Matches to common ancestor Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia																																						
26884	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	17	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	17	19	37	38	12	11	
69191	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	17	17	11	11	19	23	15	15	17	19	37	38	12	11	
Matches to common ancestor Thomas Lawrence (ca. 1644 - ca. 1741) of Queens County, New York:																																						
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43614	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	15	17	17	11	10	19	23	15	14	16	17	36		12	12	
*62991	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	15	17	17	11	10	19	23	15	14	16	17	36	37	12	12	
67568	13	24	14	11	11		12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	15	17	17													
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79707	13	24	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29		9	10	11	11	25	15	19	31		15	17	17	11	10	19	23	15	14	16	17	36		12	12	
Kit#	D Y S #	3 9 3	3 9 0	3 1 9 1			4 2 6	3 8 8		3 8 9 i	3 8 9 2			4 5 9 a	4 5 9 b	4 4 5 5	4 4 5 4	4 4 4 7	4 4 3 7	4 4 4 8						4 6 0	G A T A - H4		Y C A 11 a	Y C A 11 b			6 0 7			4 4 2	4 4 3 8	
Matches to common ancestor Thomas Lawrence (1589-1625) of St. Albans, England																																						
3927	13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	15	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	28	15	15	17	18		10	19	23	16	15	18	17	37	39	12	12	
72580	13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	15	9	10	11	11		14	19	28	15	15	17	18	11	10	19	23	16	15	18	17	37	39	12	12	
92460	13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	15	9	10	11	11		14	19	28	15	15	17	18	11	10	19	23	16	15	18	17	37	39	12	12	
98970	13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13		15	9	10	11	11	25	14	19	28	15	15	17	18	11	10	19	23	16	15	18	17	37	39	12	12	
116836	13	24	14	11	12	14	12	12	11	13	13		15	9	10	11	11	25	14	19		15	15	17	18													

38 - 67 Marker Test:

[illegible]

Kit#	D Y S 1	5 3 8	5 7 1a	9 5 s 1b	9 5 s 0	5 5 3 7	6 4 1	4 7 2	0 6 s 1	5 1 1	4 2 5	4 1 a	4 1 b	5 5 7	5 9 4	4 3 6	4 9 0	5 3 4	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 8 1	5 2 0	4 4 6	6 1 7	5 6 8	4 8 7	5 7 2	6 4 0	4 9 2	5 6 5
58433	10	8	15	15	8	11	10	8	9	9	12	23	27	17	10	12	12	16	8	13	25	20	13	13	11	13	10	11	12	11
84502	11	8	15	16	8	11	10	8	11	9	12	21	21	16	11	12	12	16	8	13	23	21	11	13	12	15	11	12	12	11
3893	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	17	10	12	12	16	8	12	22	20	13	12	10	13	11	11	12	12
31201	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12
N24174	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	11	10	12	23	23	17	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	14	12	11	13	10	11	12	12
N31442	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	22	23	16	10	12	13	15	8	12	22	20	12	12	11	13	11	11	12	12
82394	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15	10	12	10	16	8	13	22	21	12	12	11	13	11	11	12	12
87879	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	14	11
104664	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	24	16	10	12	12	15	8	11	23	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia:																														
N38009	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	17	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13	12	12	13	11	11	13	12
Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611 - after 1682) of England and Virginia:																														
69306	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15	10	12	12	16	8	12	23	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	13	12
Matches to common ancestor Thomas Lawrence (ca. 1644 - ca. 1741) of Queens County, New York:																														
4264	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12
62991	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12
Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts:																														
16365	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
26885	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23		10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
30153	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
33627	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10		12	23	23		10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
50453	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
52107	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
Matches to common Lawrence ancestor of co. Kent, England:																														
50242	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	9	10	12	23	23	16	9	12	12	15	8	12	23	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12

Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen

Y-DNA Participants

Kit #	Participant	Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family
3892		(c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3893		(1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)
3894		(1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.
3910		(c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3927		(1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.
4264		(1855 - 1943) of New York and New Jersey.
4510	Doyle Lawrence	(1865 - 1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee

4819		(c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son
4917		through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.
5201		6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
5206		through his son Johannes Lorentz.
5207	German Lorenz cousin	through his son Johannes Lorentz.
12290		of Germany and Iowa
15228		(1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.
15954		(1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois
16365		(c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16635		(c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16920		(1702 - 1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania
17656		(c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama & Arkansas
19388		(1678 - 1765) grandson of of Wissett, England
19950		(c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son
20518	Gayford Lowrance	(1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern
21541		Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.
22980		(1834 - 1903) of Louisiana
24256		4th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
26884		(ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia
26885	William P. Garrison	(c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
29012	Lawrence	Henderson Lawrence (b. 1777 Hanover Co., Virginia - d. Pike Co., Missouri)
30153		(1678 - 1765) grandson of of Wissett, England
30365		5th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
31201		Elder (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia
33627	Thomas R. Garrison	(c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
34120		Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont
35001		(1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York
36630		(c.1725 - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine
37369	Lawrence	(b. between 1824-1833) North Carolina
41846		(b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania
43460		Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland
43614		(1739 - 1810) son of (1705-1790) of Dutchess Co., New York
46003	Rui Laurencio Vieira	Jose Laurencio (from Corvo, Azores)
46253	Lawrence	4th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
→ 46888	<i>John David Lawrence</i>	(1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan
→ 47864	Philip Lawrence	(ca. 1685 - ?) grandson of of Wissett, England
49021	Timothy Lawrence	(? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England
49222	James David Laurence	(1680 - ?) Kincardine, Scotland
49399	Lawrence	5th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
49799	Lawrence	6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
50199		(1778-1857) of co. Kent, England & Ogle County, Illinois
50242		(1700-?) of co. Kent, England
50355		6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
50453		(1667 - 1747) grandson of of Wissett, England

52107		(1678 - 1765) grandson of	of Wissett, England
56807	Richard L. Johnson	(1860 - bef. Apr 1910) of Georgia	
58333		through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.	
58433		(1785 - 1853) grandson of	of Salehurst, co.
	Sussex, England		
58836		(1854 - 1900) of Jackson County, Arkansas	
59370	Maxwell Harry Lawrence	(ca. 1797 - ?) of Wrotham, co. Kent, England	
62991		(1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada	
67568		(1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada	
67569	Ralph Lawrence	(1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada	
69191	Lawrence	(ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia	
69306		(c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son	
70389		(c. 1765 - 1839) son of David Lawrence (c. 1740 - Apr 1824) of Smith County, Tennessee	
70489	Millard Lawrence	Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of (c.1719 - ?)	
70750	Laurence	(ca. 1775 - 1843) of Cannon County, Tennessee	
72580	George D. Lawrence	(1622 - 1680) son of	of St. Albans
73698	Henry D. Morrow	Unknown Lawrence/Morrow connection to	of South Carolina
75107	Patrick Lawrence	(1786 - 1869) of Cayuga County, New York & Erie County,	Pennsylvania
79509	Ted Lawrence	(1806 - after Apr 1881) of Deal, co. Kent, England	
79707		(1749-1821) son of	(1705-1790) of Dutchess Co., New York
80556	Charles H. Lawrence	5th great grandson of	(ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
81029	Doyce G. Lawrence	Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of (c.1719 - ?)	
82394	Clement A. Laurence	of Menton, France and Mobile, Alabama	
84096	Jim Lawrence	Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of (c.1719 - ?)	
84502	R. L. Lawrence	(1804 - 1866) of Henry County, Tennessee	
87879		(1819 - 1884) of Hickman County, Kentucky	
88875	Lawrence	(1681 - ?) grandson of	of Wissett, England
91200		(1681 - ?) grandson of	of Wissett, England
92460	Lawrence	(1622 - 1680) son of	of St. Albans
94531	Lawrence	(ca. 1825 - ?) of Jamaica	
96773	Lawrence	(1679 - ?) grandson of	of Wissett, England
97374		(1675 - 1754) grandson of	of Wissett, England
97521	Lawrence	(c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son	
98970		(1835 - bef. 1900) of New Jersey & Suffolk County, New York	
100228	Lawrence	(1791-1860) of Norton Sub Hamdon, co. Somerset, England	NEW
100488	Lawrence	(1835 - ?) of Wilson County, Tennessee	
104211	Laurence	of Grenada & Trinidad, British West Indies	
104664	Laurence	(ca. 1798 - 1851) grandson of	of Salehurst, co. Sussex, England
106006	Lawrence	9th great grandson of	(ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
109040	J. J. Lorange	(1828 - 1883) of Middle Tennessee	NEW
116836	Robert deTreville Lawrence	(1620 - 1703) son of	of St. Albans

A1935	Lawrence	
N3270		Unknown Lawrence/Morrow connection to of South Carolina
N10584		(1830 - 1940) of Coshocton County, Ohio
N19984	Kåre Agnar Lorentsen	Lorentsen's of Norway
N20478	Kermit G. Lawrence	(1775 - bef. 1845) of Pike County, Mississippi
N24174		(1805-1875) of Kirton In Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England
N31442		Famille of Mende, France (ca. 1530)
N38009	Chuck Lawrence	6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
xx001		(1819 - 1886) of Louisiana
xx002	Lawrence	(1765 - 1853) of co. Norfolk, England, descendant of of co. Suffolk, England
Kits with #xx indicate non-FTDNA testing		

Lawrence Project progress and successes:

June 2002:

Starting with just 5 participants a match is made by Jim Lawrence (KIT #3892) and a long-lost cousin, Ron Lawrence (3910), proving family tradition wrong and years of research right. The remaining 3 participants, have established baseline DNA for their respective Lawrence families. All of these Lawrence men, or someone in their respective families, have spent years researching their family histories. This DNA project can either prove or disprove their efforts conclusively.

December 2002:

The project has attracted 7 more participants giving us a total of 12 members by the end of our first six months. In that time we have made matches between 3 more participants, proving a link between Daniel J. Lawrence (4917), descendant of an 18th Century Lorentz immigrant from Germany and two present day men (5206 & 5207) still living in the village in Germany from where his ancestor migrated. An astounding bit of genealogical luck that couldn't have been proven so easily any other way. It also disproved a relationship theory between this Lorentz family and Jim Lawrence's ancestors, held by him. We now have 7 other baselines for Lawrence families who are unmatched at this point. We have also picked up a participant whose DNA was tested by Oxford Associates, Napoleon Lawrence of Louisiana.

January 2004:

In the past year we have only been able to attract 5 new participants, all in the last four months of the year. There is still apprehension about DNA technology used for genealogy, and very little attention paid to it in the media. Still we have managed to make two more matches. Between Warren Lawrence (15228) and William Fred Lawrence (5201), both descendants of Edward Larrance of Colonial Virginia and unknown to each other before their matchup. Also matching are Dr. Rev. Vernon Lawrence (16365) and Elton Lawrence (16635), who found each other via the internet and though their ancestral lines have discrepancies, match each other perfectly at 25 markers. At that point their Lawrence family is stuck in the early 1700's with no idea who their European Lawrence ancestor was. (See December 2005 below for further details on them!) Total 18 participants.

December 2004:

DNA for genealogy has been gaining a bit of a reputation and we added 9 participants this year. Another match is made for Elton and Vernon Lawrence when Clay Lawrence 19388 who traces his ancestry back to Colonial Massachusetts surprisingly matches their Colonial New Jersey DNA. Also matching perfectly are Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul Lawrence (19950) who have separately traced their ancestry back hundreds of years and are 8th cousins. DNA proves their research correct for their ancestor Robert Lawrence of Colonial Virginia. Another match is made between Daniel Patrick Lawrence (4264) whose knowledge of his ancestry stopped in mid-1800's New York and New Jersey, and Robert G. Lawrence (26884) who traces his ancestry back to Henry Lawrence of Colonial Virginia. Daniel now knows where to search for his Colonial connection, and both he and Robert have gained each other as long-lost cousins. Total 27 participants.

December 2005:

What a year! 14 new participants with lots of matches, some surprising and some supporting years of research. The popularity of DNA testing for genealogy is starting to show. Also, as the Lawrence project attracts more participants, greater interest is generated in those Lawrences who are just learning about the technology and what a wonderful alternative it is to wasteful general surname research. We have finally reached a point of critical mass where we have enough Lawrences in our project with great pedigrees, and enough matches to prove to the most doubting skeptic the value of DNA for genealogy. Our newest matches are: Stanley Lawrence (30153), descendant of John Lawrence of Wissett, England and the following Lawrence men, Elton (16635), Vernon (16365), Clay (19388), Ralph A. (34120), Gordon C. (36630), and kit #47864 (Anonymous). An astounding array of descendants from one 17th Century English immigrant to America. Three of these men knew of their Wissett pedigree, to the rest it was unknown and wonderful news to find so many new long-lost cousins. Also matching as descendants of Edward Larrance were: kit #24256, John L. Lawrence (30365), and kit #46253. Total 41 participants.

The present:

As of September 20th, 2006 we have signed up 30 new participants. Wow, almost as many as the previous 3 years combined! Many have already made matches with established pedigrees within the project, some haven't, and a few are still awaiting DNA results due from Family Tree DNA. One match is kit #50355, a present day descendant of Edward Larrance, who still spells his name the old-fashioned way. A great surprise to many of us. Incidentally, we now have eight descendants of this family group alone. They have a very well documented family history.

The Lawrence YDNA project has been extremely successful. We now have known descendants of almost all the major English Lawrence and German Lorentz families who populated Colonial America. Our current count is ten family lines that include matches. We hope to be able to soon include the line of the Lawrence sons who arrived in Massachusetts on the ship "Planter" in 1635. Another great addition to the project.

Our largest group to date are all descendants of John Lawrence (1609-1667, arrived Mass. in 1630) of Wissett, England, two of whom are the descendants of an obvious adoption of a Lawrence child about 200 years ago. These two and their families had spent years and been unable to make a connection to the adoptive family. Only their YDNA results explained the reason and now they are reasonably sure of where their ancestor fit into the Lawrence family.

There is the distinct possibility we might have amongst our current 24 unmatched participants, descendants of those lines which as yet are the missing major families. We just need to attract those who have those wonderful pedigrees already established to find that out.

We've also finally begun to attract international cousins from around the world, adding Lawrences in England, Australia, and New Zealand, all three having ancestors in Kent, England and closely matching each others DNA. Rob Lawrence (kit #50199) in Great Britain, also has relatives who were in Illinois. We also now have a Lawrence in Lancashire, a Lorentsen in Norway, a Laurans in France, and a Lourenco in the Azores, who along with our two earlier Lorentz's in Germany now make nine of our group from outside the U.S.

There's also a probable match between Gerard Lawrence (16920), Dale Lawrence (N10584), and Henry Lawrence (41846) each of whom trace their ancestry back to German Lorentz families in Pennsylvania or Ohio. The distinguishing thing about all three is their Haplogroup of R1a. With this possible match they are now able to concentrate their individual research on the descendants of Moritz Lorentz who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1732.

The Niederhausen, Germany Lorentz family has added another cousin, now two in the U.S. as well as two in Germany. Total 71 participants.

Y Chromosome DNA is a wondrous thing as applied to genealogy. There is however one drawback in tracing Western European ancestries. Haplogroup R1b is so common amongst English and German families that the first 12 markers found in this Haplogroup very frequently match many others who are not related to each other nor have the same surname. We have had this problem in our project and for that reason we highly recommend all new participants start out with at least 25 markers and preferably 37 markers if it's financially convenient. You will save a lot of time and the price of an upgrade later from 12 to 25 or 37 markers. With 25 or more marker results you will also know more precisely what you and your Lawrence ancestors' DNA really consisted of. For those who found a close match with 25 or 37 markers may want to take advantage of FTDNA's new 67 marker test to fine tune their relationship. Because we were pioneering the use of DNA and didn't know any better at the time, almost all of our earliest participants started with just 12 markers but ended up upgrading later anyway.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email

and join us.

Atlantic Modal Haplotype

Your continued donations keep Wikipedia running!

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In human genetics, the **Atlantic Modal Haplotype** (AMH) is a Y-chromosome haplotype of Y-STR microsatellite variations, associated with the Haplogroup R1b.

The AMH is the most frequently occurring haplotype amongst human males in Atlantic Europe. It is characterised by the following marker alleles:

- DYS388 12
- DYS390 24
- DYS391 11
- DYS392 13
- DYS393 13
- DYS394 14 (also known as DYS19)

The AMH is one of the best-characterized of the modal haplotypes of the R1b haplogroup. This haplotype reaches the highest frequencies in the Iberian Peninsula and in the British Isles. It reaches 33% in Portugal.

One mutation in either direction, would be AMH 1.15+. The AMH 1.15 set of haplotypes is also referred to as the **Atlantic Modal Cluster** or AMC. Often 1.15+ would be in haplogroup R1b1.

See also

- Modal haplotype
- Haplotype
- Haplogroup
- Haplogroup R1b
- List of DYS markers

External links

- Some Haplotype Definitions
- Some Variations of DYS390
- A PNAS article on AMH and variations on the British Isles
- Page on Haplogroups

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atlantic_Modal_Haplotype"

Categories: Human Y-DNA modal haplotypes

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Y DNA MARKER SELECTION

From a genealogical perspective, useful markers are those which can change, but which do not change too often.

By selecting a mix of markers that change slowly and therefore are relatively stable, as well as more rapidly-changing markers, Family Tree DNA is providing the best selection of markers for genealogical purposes. Multi-copy markers are a very important component of the marker mix.

On the Group Administrators' Y-DNA Results Page, fast moving markers are shown in red in the heading. These markers are:

DYS 385a, b

DYS 439

DYS 458

DYS 449

DYS 464a, b, c, d

DYS 456

DYS 576

DYS 570

CDYa, b

You will notice on the above list, that several of the fast moving markers are multi-copy markers, which are very valuable, since they change more rapidly.

A multi-copy marker is one where several copies of the marker exist on the Y chromosome. The name of a multi-copy marker includes small letters, such as a or b, following the marker DYS name.

When selecting the markers for our various tests, Family Tree DNA included 1 or 2 multi-copy markers in each panel, corresponding to the four Y-DNA tests available. The 12 marker Y DNA test has 1 multi-copy marker. The upgrade to 25 markers adds 2 multi-copy markers, and the upgrades to 37 markers and then to 67 markers each include 2 more multi-copy markers. Inclusion of these multi-copy markers is important based on both scientific attributes of the marker as well as the genealogical implications.

Test Multi-Copy Markers

12 Marker 385a, 385b
25 Marker Upgrade 459a, 459b and 464a, 464b, 464c, 464d
37 Marker Upgrade YCA II a, YCA II b and CDY a, CDY b
67 Marker Upgrade 395S1a, 395S1b and 413a, 413b

For markers to have value to genealogical research, they must be stable, but not so stable that they can't differentiate lineage, and also change, but not change so quickly that closely related persons don't match. A well-formed panel includes a range of markers which change more rapidly and markers which change less rapidly.

Multi-copy markers tend to change more rapidly. Markers which change more rapidly are valuable to genealogical applications of DNA testing, to differentiate lines or branches, or identify persons who are not related. Rapidly changing markers are valuable in differentiating unrelated individuals using a small number of markers.

Marker DYS464 is a rapidly changing Y chromosome marker and a multi-copy marker. It most often has four copies, which are labeled: DYS464a, DYS464b, DYS464c, DYS464d. Marker DYS464 is also known to occur more than four times. Additional copies of DYS464 are called: DYS464e, DYS464f, and so forth. When more than four copies of DYS464 are found in a DNA sample, the results for all the copies are provided by Family Tree DNA.

When testing a random sample of 679 males for DYS464, scientists have found that the result 15,15,17,17 occurred in 10.6% of those tested, 15,15,16,17 occurred in 7.5% of the samples, and all the other results occurred less than 5% of the time, with over half these results only occurring once. This illustrates that marker DYS464 is valuable in differentiating unrelated persons.

The results for a multi-copy marker are reported in ascending order. For example, here are some results for DYS464:

11 11 14 16
12 14 15 16

Since the results are reported in ascending order for multi-copy markers, this must be taken into account when comparing the results of the markers between individuals. For example, consider the following results:

Example 1: 15 15 17 17

Example 2: 13 13 15 17

At a glance, you may see 3 differences, but there are really only 2. To correctly interpret the results for this multi-copy marker, the results that match are not counted as differences. The 15 in the first example above matches a 15 in the second example, so the 15 is not counted as a



Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources.

The Tests

The project coordinators are **James H. Lawrence** and Dennis A. Lawrence.

For this project we are using a firm called **Family Tree DNA** which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. *The kits are ordered and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis.* Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12 (\$99), 25 (\$148), 37 (\$189) or 67 (\$269) genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of numbers (alleles); such as 13, 23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13, 29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.

Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible. The markers shown in **red** have been observed to have a faster-than-average mutation rate, and therefore these markers are very helpful at splitting lineages into subsets or branches within your family tree. A recent article in a FTDNA Newsletter explaining marker selection can be seen [here](#).

Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

The Results

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the **Kurgan** culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as

humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the **Atlantic modal haplotype**.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene **Neolithic** expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The **Cohen modal** lineage is found in this group.

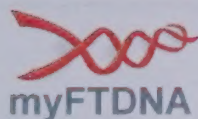
G2 = "green" This lineage may have originated in India or Pakistan, and has dispersed into central Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. The G2 branch of this lineage (containing the P15 mutation) is found most often in the Europe and the Middle East.

N = "light_blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely originated in northern China or Mongolia and then spread into Siberia where it became a very common line in western Siberia.

12 - 37 Marker Tests:

* indicates continuation to 38-67 markers

Kit#	D Y S #	3 9 3	3 9 0	1 9	3 9 1	3 8 5 a	3 8 5 b	4 2 6	3 8 8	4 3 9	3 8 9 i	3 9 2	3 8 9 ii	4 5 8	4 5 9 a	4 5 9 b	4 5 5	4 5 4	4 4 7	4 3 7	4 4 8	4 4 9	4 6 4 a	4 6 4 b	4 6 4 c	4 6 4 d	4 6 0	G A T A - H4	Y C A 11 a	Y C A 11 b	4 5 6	6 0 7	5 7 6	5 7 0	C D Y a	C D Y b	4 4 2	4 3 8		
*3893	13	24	14	11	11	15	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	28	15	15	17	18	11	11	19	23	16	15	21	17	36	38	12	12			
3894	13	23	14	10	11	14	12	12	13	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	28	15	15	16	17															
15954	13	24	14	10	12	15	12	12	12	13	13	28	17	8	10	11	11	25	15	19	31	15	16	16	17															
21541	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30	17	9	10	11	11	26	15	20	30	15	15	16	17															
22980	13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	17	17	11	12	19	22	15	15	17	16	38	39	12	12			
*31201	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	30	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	32	15	15	15	17	11	10	19	23	15	14	16	17	36	36	12	12			
37369	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	25	16	19	30	14	14	16	18	11	11	19	23	17	15	18	18	37	40	12	12			
43460	13	25	14	11	12	13	12	12	13	13	13	29	16	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	30	15	15	16	17	10	12	20	23	16	15	18	18	36	36	12	12			
70389	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	32	15	15	17	17	11	11	19	23	16	15	17	17	38	39	12	12			
79509	13	24	14	12	12	14	13	12	11	12	13	28	18	9	10	11	11	25	15	19	29	15	15	15	16															
N19984	13	23	14	11	11	14	12	12	12	14	13	30																												
N20478	13	24	14	11	11	16	12	12	12	13	13	29																												
*N24174	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	12	13	13	29	17	9	10	11	11	26	14	19	33	15	15	17	18	11	11	19	23	16	15	19	17	39	41	11	12			
*N31442	13	24	14	10	11	14	12	12	11	13	13	29	16	9	9	11	11	26	15	19	29	15	15	17	17	10	12	19	23	15	15	17	17	35	37	12	11			
4510	13	22	15	10	14	14	11	14	12	12	11	28																												
none	13	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	11	14	11	30							14																					
49021	14	23	15	10	14	15	11	13	11	13	12	30	15	8	10	11	11	25	14	19	27	11	14	14	15	11	11	19	21	15	14	17	18	34	38	12	10			
56807	13	23	14	10	14	15	11	14	11	12	11	28	16	8	9	8	11	23	16	21	28	12	14	15	16															
*58433	13	22	15	11	13	14	11	14	11	12	12	29	16	8	9	8	11	23	16	20	27	12	12	14	16	11	10	19	21	14	13	17	20	34	40	12	10			
84502	13	24	17	10	14	16	11	13	11	12	11	30	16	8	10	9	12	24	15	19	28	14	14	15	15	10	9	19	19	14	14	18	17	34	39	13	10			
49222	13	25	15	11	11	14	12	12	10	14	11	31	15	9	10	11	11	23	14	20	31	12	15	15	15	10	12	19	21	16	15	17	17	34	39	12	11			
12290	13	25	13	10	17	18	11	12	12	13	11	32																												
46003	13	23	13	10	17	18	11	12	10	13	11	30																												
20518	12	23	15	9	13	16	11	16	10	13	11	29	14	8	9	11	11	26	14	21	31	10	13	15	15															
35001	14	23	14	11	12	14	11	12	10	15	14	31	18	9	9	11	12	25	14	19	28	14	14	15	15															
																												G												



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Y-DNA MATCHES

Match Y-DNA results to other Family Tree DNA customers

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If the individuals with whom you have matches have tested for more markers, you will see next to their names, between parenthesis, the number of markers that they have tested for.

Understanding matches with different surnames.

Understanding genetic distance.

Understanding the FTDNATIP™

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Additional possibilities for searching matches:

While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, Family Tree DNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine what portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a new user ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This new set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the opportunity to upload your GEDCOM if you have one.

[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

No 12 Marker Y-DNA Matches Found

Genetic Distance - 1

Name	E-mail	
Homer Willis Lawrence (Y25) **	grammys12@verizon.net	
Edward Lawrence (Y25)	Stoneyjax75@aol.com	
Mr. Patrick D. Lawrence	king_patrick2003@yahoo.com	
Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)	golfishrsl@yahoo.com	
Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y67)	Dennis@Cat-42.com	
Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)	rilake@aol.com	
Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)	tomshrlgar@cs.com	
Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)	RLOFIDA@aol.com	
Stanley Lawrence (Y67)	SLwriter1@msn.com	
Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)	cl68@roadrunner.com	
Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)	eltonlawrence@yahoo.com	
Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)	vian05@csweb.net	

25 Marker Matches (8)

Genetic Distance - 2

Name	E-mail	
Homer Willis Lawrence**	grammys12@verizon.net	
Edward Lawrence	Stoneyjax75@aol.com	
Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)	tomshrfgar@cs.com	
Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)	golfishrsl@yahoo.com	
Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)	RLOFIDA@aol.com	
Stanley Lawrence (Y67)	SLwriter1@msn.com	
Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)	vian05@csweb.net	
Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)	eltonlawrence@yahoo.com	

37 Marker Matches (13)

Genetic Distance - 2

Name	E-mail	
Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)	golfishrsl@yahoo.com	
Stanley Lawrence (Y67)	SLwriter1@msn.com	

Genetic Distance - 3

Name	E-mail	
Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)	tomshrfgar@cs.com	
Ralph A. Lawrence	RLOFIDA@aol.com	
Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)	vian05@csweb.net	

Genetic Distance - 4

Name	E-mail	
Clifford M. Lawrence**	claw35@tampabay.rr.com	 
Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y67)**	Dennis@Cat-42.com	
David Austin Lawrence	davinbc@telus.net	
H. John Lawrence	hjlawrence@telus.net	
Gordon C. Lawrence	rilake@aol.com	
Clay Arnold Lawrence	cl68@roadrunner.com	
Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr.	eltonlawrence@yahoo.com	
William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)	garrison_wp@yahoo.com	



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Understanding the FTDNATiP™

The icon  is the link to our new FTDNATiP™ calculator which takes into account our new University of Arizona mutation rate study information. The symbol  is also available for non-group comparisons for anyone outside of a surname project that you have a significant match with, who has taken either the 25 or 37 marker high resolution test. This icon will not show up for non-group matches on the 12-marker level.

Please note that identical genetic distances from different mismatched markers will yield somewhat different probabilities to the Most Recent Common Ancestor because each marker has a different mutation rate and for the first time in genetic genealogy these differences have been taken into account.

Below you will find a screen capture with an example of an FTDNATiP™ results page. If you have any additional questions about the FTDNATiP™, please visit our [FAQTiP section](#).

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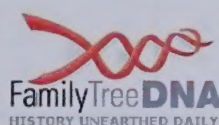
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 Robert Doe
Kit Number: 987654

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FTDNATiP™ Report

Family Tree DNA Time Predictor*
Version 1.1 - Patent Pending

In comparing 25 markers, the probability that Robert E. Doe and John C. Doe shared a common ancestor within the last...

100 years is	200 years is	300 years is	400 years is	500 years is	600 years is
28.41%	59.45%	79.29%	90.03%	95.37%	97.91%

Refine your results with paper trail input

The above numbers are based exclusively on the comparison of their Y-DNA results, which show 1 mismatches.

However, these results can be refined if their paper trail indicates that no common ancestor between **Robert E. Doe** and **John C. Doe** could have lived in a certain number of past generations.

If you don't know this information for a fact, do not change the "1" in the box in the next paragraph. However, if you have the information, please enter in the box and click on the recalculate button.

Robert E. Doe and **John C. Doe** did not share a common ancestor in the last

generation(s). (FTDNA counts 25 years per generation).

* The FTDNATiP™ results are based on the mutation rate study presented during the 1st International Conference on Genetic Genealogy, on Oct. 30, 2004. The above probabilities take into consideration the mutation rates for each individual marker being compared. Since each marker has a different mutation rate, identical Genetic Distances will not necessarily yield the same probabilities. In other words, even though **Robert E. Doe** has a Genetic Distance of 1 from **John C. Doe**, someone else with the same Genetic Distance may have different probabilities, because the distance of 1 was prompted by mutations in different markers, with different mutation rates.

More questions? Please refer to the [FTDNATiP™ FAQ page](#).

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Understanding Genetic Distance

When comparing people's samples in our system we show individuals who are closely matched, but not identically matched, as being different by what the Anthropologists call genetic distance.

If two people were identical in all markers except they are off in one marker by 1 point, the genetic distance would be 1. If they were off at 2 different markers by 1 point in each marker, then the genetic distance of those two samples would be 2. If they were off by 2 points at one marker and 1 point in a second marker, then the genetic distance would be 3. This is called the Stepwise Model of calculating genetic distance for shallow time depths. (i.e. Genealogy not Anthropology)

An example of a genetic distance of 1 is shown below:

393	390	19	391	385a	385b	426	388	439	389-1	392	389-2
12	23	14	10	15	17	11	17	12	13	11	29
12	23	14	10	14	17	11	17	12	13	11	29

Some markers have shown themselves to be more volatile than others and the population geneticists have created a second model to account for these 'aberrations'. That model is called the Infinite allele model. For markers that fall into this category, despite the fact that two people could be separated by 2 (or 3) mutations, the scientific assumption is that the change took place in a single generation (between a father and a son) and therefore it is treated as a single step, despite the fact that more than one 'point' separates two samples.

Currently the Scientists have asked us to classify DYS 464 and YCAII a and b as following the Infinite Allele Model.

For more on the models used in the scientific community please see this web site built by Dr. Bruce Walsh, a scientific advisor to Family Tree DNA:

<http://nitro.biosci.arizona.edu/ftdna/TMRCA.html>

Therefore, when you look at your Y-DNA match page and you see a genetic distance of 1 you most likely have a difference from another person as illustrated in the chart above. The same holds true for a difference with a genetic distance of 2...you are off from another person by 2 - single point mutations.

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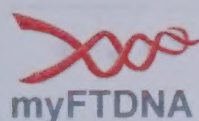
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Edward Lawrence

Kit Number: 96773

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Y-DNA MATCHES

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Understanding matches with different surnames.

Understanding genetic distance.

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GEDCOM Available

Additional possibilities for searching matches:

While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, Family Tree DNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine what portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a new user ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This new set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the opportunity to upload your GEDCOM if you have one.

[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

12 Marker Y-DNA (17)

Exact Matches

Name	E-mail	
Homer Willis Lawrence (Y25) **	grammys12@verizon.net	
Mr. Patrick D. Lawrence	king_patrick2003@yahoo.com	
Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)	golfishrsl@yahoo.com	
Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y67)	Dennis@Cat-42.com	
Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)	rilake@aol.com	
Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)	tomshrlgar@cs.com	
Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)	RLOFIDA@aol.com	
Stanley Lawrence (Y67)	SLwriter1@msn.com	
Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)	cl68@roadrunner.com	
Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)	eltonlawrence@yahoo.com	
Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)	vian05@csweb.net	

Genetic Distance - 1

Name	E-mail	
Clifford M. Lawrence (Y37)	claw35@tampabay.rr.com	

H. John Lawrence (Y37)	hjlawrence@telus.net	
Russell Lawrence (Y37)	Maryee2@juno.com	
Phillip Drake Lawrence (Y37)	Stoneyjax75@aol.com	
John David Lawrence (Y37)	jdlvitco@aol.com	
William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)	garrison_wp@yahoo.com	

25 Marker Matches (15)

Exact Matches

Name	E-mail	
Homer Willis Lawrence**	grammys12@verizon.net	
Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)	tomshrigar@cs.com	
Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)	golfishrsl@yahoo.com	
Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)	RLOFIDA@aol.com	
Stanley Lawrence (Y67)	SLwriter1@msn.com	
Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)	vian05@csweb.net	
Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)	eltonlawrence@yahoo.com	

Genetic Distance - 1

Name	E-mail	
David Austin Lawrence (Y37)	davinbc@telus.net	
H. John Lawrence (Y37)	hjlawrence@telus.net	
Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y67)	Dennis@Cat-42.com	
Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)	rilake@aol.com	
William Pollard Garrison, III (Y67)	garrison_wp@yahoo.com	
Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)	cl68@roadrunner.com	

Genetic Distance - 2

Name	E-mail	
Clifford M. Lawrence (Y37)	claw35@tampabay.rr.com	 
Phillip Drake Lawrence (Y37)	Stoneyjax75@aol.com	

The Lawrence Lineage of Edward L. Lawrence, Olympia, Washington

- 1. Edward Louis Lawrence, b. 09 May 1920, Olympia, Washington
m. Barbara Dayton, daughter of Ralph Dayton.**
- 2. Guy William Lawrence, b. 17 Dec 1889, Orting, Washington
m. Clara Goesling, daughter of John Goesling.**
- 3. William Jacel Lawrence, b. 12 Dec 1854, St. Bridge, New York
m. Ella Churchill, daughter of LaFayette Churchill.**
- 4. James Austin Lawrence, b. 16 Mar 1822, Grafton, New York
m. Elizabeth Penfield, daughter of William Penfield.**
- 5. Jasiel Lawrence, b. 1772 Easton, Massachusetts
m1. Keron (Happock) Ely,
m2 Mary (West) Wellman.**
- 6. Jonathan Lawrence, b. 23 Aug 1739, Walpole, Massachusetts
m. Rachel Smith, daughter of Benaijah Smith on 22 May 1765,
Bridgewater, Massachusetts
(Jonathan's death reportedly occurred in 1816 in England.)
Son Lebbeus, b. 28 Dec 1765, Nova Scotia, and died 25 Oct
1818 in Lansingburgh, New York. Lebbeus married Sylvia
Ford.**
- 7. Jonathan Lawrence, b. 1712, Natick, Massachusetts. He died
in 1769, Nova Scotia.
m. Hannah Robbins, b. 1712, Dedham, Massachusetts,
daughter of William Robbins. She died 10 May 1761 Walpole,
Massachusetts.
(Children were Jonathan, 1739, Abigail, b. 1742, Mary, b. 1745-
49, William, b. 1748)**
- 8. Jonathan Lawrence, b. 1679 Watertown, Massachusetts and died
in 1720.
m. Abigail Hamant, daughter of Francis Hamant, 1709.
(Children included Jonathan and William)**
- 9. Peleg Lawrence, b. 10 Jan 1647 Groton, Massachusetts and died
14 Feb 1692, Groton, Massachusetts.
m. Elizabeth Morse, daughter of Joseph Morse, 22 Dec 1668
(Children listed include, Jonathan, Jeremiah, Joseph, Daniel
and Susanna)**
- 10. John Lawrence, b. 08 Oct 1609, Wisset, England, died 11-17 Jul
1667, Groton, Massachusetts.
m. Elizabeth _____, ~1633 Groton, Massachusetts.**

(Children listed include John, Nathaniel, Jonathan, Joseph, Mary, Joseph II, Peleg, Enoch, Samuel, Isaac, Elizabeth, and Zechariah.)

A letter from Barbara Dayton Lawrence to Ruth A. Hoeper dated 28 Sep 1987, contained the following statements accompanying the above Lineage:

"Dear Ruth,

Do to an error in the set-up of the New England-New York Ancestors before 1850, Mildred Lawrence was given my code number and visa versa. Rather than have a correction notice sent out, we decided to leave it and forward any correspondence to the rightful person. By the way- Mildred and I are cousins, both married Lawrences and the Lawrences are not related.

At one time I too, was searching the Lawrence-Townley pedigree- but to no avail. The more I read on the Lawrence-Townley information the more confused. Finally got a Xerox copy of The Mystery Solved. Facts Related to the Lawrence-Townley, Chase-Townley Marriage and Estate Question authored by Frank Alden Hill. I am enclosing two chapters that may or may not help. I still haven't solved our Lawrence lineage positively- some of which was sent to me and I am still questioning it. But will claim until something else appears.

James Austin Lawrence and family lived in Oneida County, New York prior to 1870 when they left for Kansas. William Lawrence lived in New Mexico before coming to Washington about 1889.

I cannot see a connection between your Lawrences and ours, but there are similarities. Maybe you can extract something I've missed. Feel free to write again if I might be of help – more data or paperwork.

I am returning your papers in case you'd want to use them again. Thanks for contacting me and HAPPY HUNTING.

Sincerely,

Barbara Dayton Lawrence"

Following receipt of this latter, Ruth Hindmarsh Hoeper writes the following notes:

|--|

38 - 67 Marker Test:

6/27/2007

62991	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	15	8	12	22	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12
Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts:																														
16365	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
26885	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	15	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
30153	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
33627	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	10	12	23	23	15	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
52107	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	10	11	12	23	23	16	10	12	12	14	8	12	24	20	13	12	11	12	11	11	13	12
Matches to common Lawrence ancestor of co. Kent, England:																														
50242	11	9	15	16	8	10	10	8	9	10	12	23	23	16	9	12	12	15	8	12	23	20	13	12	11	13	11	11	12	12

Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen [here](#).

Y-DNA Participants

Kit #	Participant	Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family
3892	James H. Lawrence	Johannes Lorentz (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3893	Howard Ray Lawrence	Johann Nicolaus Lorentz (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)
3894	William E. Lawrence	James Lawrence (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.
3910	Ronald D. Lawrence	Johannes Lorentz (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
3927	Dennis A. Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.
4264	Daniel P. Lawrence	George Lawrence (1855 - 1943) of New York and New Jersey.
4510	Doyle Lawrence	James Arthur Lawrence (1865 - 1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee
4819	Jesse M. Lawrence	Robert Lawrence (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son John Lawrence .
4917	Daniel J. Lawrence	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.
5201	William Fred Lawrence	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
5206	Ernst Lorenz	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johannes Lorentz.
5207	German Lorenz cousin	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johannes Lorentz.
12290	Joseph G. Lorenz	Heinrich Lorenz of Germany and Iowa
15228	Warren Lawrence	John Lawrence (1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.
15954	Gordon Ogden Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois
16365	Vernon E. Lawrence	Nathan Lorange (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16635	Elton C. Lawrence	Nathan Lorange (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
16920	Gerard Lawrence	Moritz Lorentz (1702 - 1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania
17656	Jack Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama & Arkansas
19388	Clay Lawrence	Nathaniel Lawrence (1678 - 1765) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
19950	Paul E. Lawrence	Robert Lawrence (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son Robert Lawrence
N19984	Kåre Agnar Lorentsen	Lorentsen's of Norway
20518	Gayford Lowrance	Johannes Lorentz (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern
21541	Patwin Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.
22980	Jay W. Lawrence	Francis L. Lawrence (1834 - 1903) of Louisiana
24256	Kemp G. Lawrence	4th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia

26884	Robert Garrett Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia
26885	William P. Garrison	Nathan Lorange (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
30153	Stanley Lawrence	Nathaniel Lawrence (1678 - 1765) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
30365	John L. Lawrence	5th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
31201	William Lawrence	Elder John Lawrence (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia
33627	Thomas R. Garrison	Nathan Lorange (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey
34120	Ralph A. Lawrence	Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont
35001	David M. Lawrence	Uriah Lawrence (1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York
36630	Gordon C. Lawrence	Samuel Lawrence (c.1725 - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine
37369	Lawrence	Thomas Lafayette Lawrence (b. between 1824-1833) North Carolina
41846	Henry Ronald Lawrence	John Lorentz (b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania
43460	Richard Hodgkin Lawrence	Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland
43614	James Lawrence	Cornelius Lawrence (1739 - 1810) son of Jacob Lawrence (1705-1790) of Dutchess Co., New York
46003	Rui Laurencio Vieira	Jose Laurencio (from Corvo, Azores)
46253	Lawrence	4th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
46888	John David Lawrence	John Lawrence (1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan
47864	Philip Lawrence	Isaac Lawrence (ca. 1685 - ?) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
49021	Timothy Lawrence	Thomas Lawrence (? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England
49222	James David Laurence	James Laurence (1680 - ?) Kincardine, Scotland
49399	Lawrence	5th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
49799	Lawrence	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
50199	Rob Lawrence	John Lawrence (1778-1857) of co. Kent, England & Ogle County, Illinois
50242	Peter K. Lawrence	Charles Lawrence (1700-?) of co. Kent, England
50355	Joseph A. Larrance	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
50453	Dennis Guy Lawrence	John Lawrence (1667 - 1747) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
52107	Roger Lawrence	Nathaniel Lawrence (1678 - 1765) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
56807	Richard L. Johnson	Owen R. Lawrence (1860 - bef. Apr 1910) of Georgia
58333	Russell Lawrence	Hans Simon Lorentz through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.
58433	Wm Craig Laurence	George Spencer Laurence (1785 - 1853) of Brighton, co. Sussex, England
58836	James R. Lawrence	William C. Lawrence (1854 - 1900) of Jackson County, Arkansas
59370	Maxwell Harry Lawrence	John Lawrence (ca. 1797 - ?) of Wrotham, co. Kent, England
62991	Paul W. Lawrence	Isaac Lawrence (1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada
67568	Ellery Murray Lawrence	Isaac Lawrence (1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada
67569	Ralph Lawrence	Isaac Lawrence (1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada
69191	Lawrence	Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia
69306	Wm. Paul Lawrence, II	Robert Lawrence (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son John Lawrence .
70389	Stephen W. Lawrence	William Lawrence (c. 1765 - 1839) son of David Lawrence (c. 1740 - Apr 1824) of Smith County, Tennessee
70489	Millard Lawrence	Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of Elisha Lawrence (c.1719 - ?)
70750	Laurence	Benjamin Lawrence (ca. 1775 - 1843) of Cannon County, Tennessee NEW
72580	George D. Lawrence	John Lawrence (1703-1781) of Providence, Rhode Island, grandson of William Lawrence of St. Albans
73698	Henry D. Morrow	Unknown Lawrence/Morrow connection to Elisha Lawrence of South Carolina
75107	Patrick Lawrence	William Dean Lawrence (1786 - 1869) of Cayuga County, New York & Erie County, Pennsylvania

79509	Ted Lawrence	Stephen H. Lawrence (1806 - after Apr 1881) of Deal, co. Kent, England
79707	Ira Daniel Lawrence	Stephen Lawrence (1749-1821) son of Jacob Lawrence (1705-1790) of Dutchess Co., New York
80556	Charles H. Lawrence	5th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
81029	Doyce G. Lawrence	Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of Elisha Lawrence (c.1719 - ?)
82394	Clement A. Laurence	Francis Stevens Laurence of Menton, France and Mobile, Alabama
84096	Jim Lawrence	Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of Elisha Lawrence (c.1719 - ?)
84502	R. L. Lawrence	Isaac Lawrence (1804 - 1866) of Henry County, Tennessee
87879	Gary Lawrence	Ivy W. Lawrence (1819 - 1884) of Hickman County, Kentucky NEW
88875	Lawrence	Daniel Lawrence (1681 - ?) grandson of John Lawrence of Wissett, England
92460	Lawrence	John Lawrence (1703-1781) of Providence, Rhode Island, grandson of William Lawrence of St. Albans
94531	Testing in progress	
N3270	John M. Morrow	Unknown Lawrence/Morrow connection to Elisha Lawrence of South Carolina
N10584	Dale L. Lawrence, Sr.	John Lawrence (1830 - 1940) of Coshocton County, Ohio
N20478	Kermit G. Lawrence	John Lawrence (1775 - bef. 1845) of Pike County, Mississippi
N24174	Breandan Braat Lawrence	Francis Lawrence (1805-1875) of Kirton In Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England NEW
N31442	Gérard Georges Laurans	Antoine Laurans Famille of Mende, France (ca. 1530)
N38009	Chuck Lawrence	6th great grandson of Edward Larrance (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia
none	Napoleon Lawrence	Joseph Lawrence (1819 - 1886) of Louisiana

Lawrence Project progress and successes:

June 2002:

Starting with just 5 participants a match is made by Jim Lawrence (KIT #3892) and a long-lost cousin, Ron Lawrence (3910), proving family tradition wrong and years of research right. The remaining 3 participants, have established baseline DNA for their respective Lawrence families. All of these Lawrence men, or someone in their respective families, have spent years researching their family histories. This DNA project can either prove or disprove their efforts conclusively.

December 2002:

The project has attracted 7 more participants giving us a total of 12 members by the end of our first six months. In that time we have made matches between 3 more participants, proving a link between Daniel J. Lawrence (4917), descendant of an 18th Century Lorentz immigrant from Germany and two present day men (5206 & 5207) still living in the village in Germany from where his ancestor migrated. An astounding bit of genealogical luck that couldn't have been proven so easily any other way. It also disproved a relationship theory between this Lorentz family and Jim Lawrence's ancestors, held by him. We now have 7 other baselines for Lawrence families who are unmatched at this point. We have also picked up a participant whose DNA was tested by Oxford Associates, Napoleon Lawrence of Louisiana.

January 2004:

In the past year we have only been able to attract 5 new participants, all in the last four months of the year. There is still apprehension about DNA technology used for genealogy, and very little attention paid to it in the media. Still we have managed to make two more matches. Between Warren Lawrence (15228) and William Fred Lawrence (5201), both descendants of Edward Larrance of Colonial Virginia and unknown to each other before their matchup. Also matching are Dr. Rev. Vernon Lawrence (16365) and Elton Lawrence (16635), who found each other via the internet and though their ancestral lines have discrepancies, match each other perfectly at 25 markers. At that point their Lawrence family is stuck in the early 1700's with no idea who their European Lawrence ancestor was. (See December 2005 below for further details on them!) Total 18 participants.

December 2004:

DNA for genealogy has been gaining a bit of a reputation and we added 9 participants this year. Another match is made for Elton and Vernon Lawrence when Clay Lawrence 19388 who traces his ancestry back to Colonial Massachusetts surprisingly matches their Colonial New Jersey DNA. Also matching perfectly are Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul Lawrence (19950) who have separately traced their ancestry back hundreds of years and are 8th cousins. DNA proves their research correct for their ancestor Robert Lawrence of Colonial Virginia. Another match is made between Daniel Patrick Lawrence (4264) whose knowledge of his ancestry stopped in mid-1800's New York and New Jersey, and Robert G. Lawrence (26884) who traces his ancestry back to Henry Lawrence of Colonial Virginia. Daniel now knows where to search for his Colonial connection, and both he and Robert have gained each other as long-lost cousins. Total 27 participants.

December 2005:

What a year! 14 new participants with lots of matches, some surprising and some supporting years of research. The popularity of DNA testing for genealogy is starting to show. Also, as the Lawrence project attracts more participants, greater interest is generated in those Lawrences who are just learning about the technology and what a wonderful alternative it is to wasteful general surname research. We have finally reached a point of critical mass where we have enough Lawrences in our project with great pedigrees, and enough matches to prove to the most doubting skeptic the value of DNA for genealogy. Our newest matches are: Stanley Lawrence (30153), descendant of John Lawrence of Wissett, England and the following Lawrence men, Elton (16635), Vernon (16365), Clay (19388), Ralph A. (34120), Gordon C. (36630), and kit #47864 (Anonymous). An astounding array of descendants from one 17th Century English immigrant to America. Three of these men knew of their Wissett pedigree, to the rest it was unknown and wonderful news to find so many new long-lost cousins. Also matching as descendants of Edward Larrance were: kit #24256, John L. Lawrence (30365), and kit #46253. Total 41 participants.

The present:

As of September 20th, 2006 we have signed up 30 new participants. Wow, almost as many as the previous 3 years combined! Many have already made matches with established pedigrees within the project, some haven't, and a few are still awaiting DNA results due from Family Tree DNA. One match is kit #50355, a present day descendant of Edward Larrance, who still spells his name the old-fashioned way. A great surprise to many of us. Incidentally, we now have eight descendants of this family group alone. They have a very well documented family history.

The Lawrence YDNA project has been extremely successful. We now have known descendants of almost all the major English Lawrence and German Lorentz families who populated Colonial America. Our current count is ten family lines that include matches. We hope to be able to soon include the line of the Lawrence sons who arrived in Massachusetts on the ship "Planter" in 1635. Another great addition to the project.

Our largest group to date are all descendants of John Lawrence (1609-1667, arrived Mass. in 1630) of Wissett, England, two of whom are the descendants of an obvious adoption of a Lawrence child about 200 years ago. These two and their families had spent years and been unable to make a connection to the adoptive family. Only their YDNA results explained the reason and now they are reasonably sure of where their ancestor fit into the Lawrence family.

There is the distinct possibility we might have amongst our current 24 unmatched participants, descendants of those lines which as yet are the missing major families. We just need to attract those who have those wonderful pedigrees already established to find that out.

We've also finally begun to attract international cousins from around the world, adding Lawrences in England, Australia, and New Zealand, all three having ancestors in Kent, England and closely matching each others DNA. Rob Lawrence (kit #50199) in Great Britain, also has relatives who were in Illinois. We also now have a Lawrence in Lancashire, a Lorentsen in Norway, a Laurans in France, and a Lourenco in the Azores, who along with our two earlier Lorenz's in Germany now make nine of our group from outside the U.S.

There's also a probable match between Gerard Lawrence (16920), Dale Lawrence (N10584), and Henry Lawrence (41846) each of whom trace their ancestry back to German Lorentz families in Pennsylvania or Ohio. The distinguishing thing about all three is their Haplogroup of R1a. With this possible match they are now able to concentrate their individual research on the descendants of Moritz Lorentz who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1732.

The Niederhausen, Germany Lorentz family has added another cousin, now two in the U.S. as well as two in Germany. Total 71 participants.

Y Chromosome DNA is a wondrous thing as applied to genealogy. There is however one drawback in tracing Western European ancestries. Haplogroup R1b is so common amongst English and German families that the first 12 markers found in this Haplogroup very frequently match many others who are not related to each other nor have the same surname. We have had this problem in our project and for that reason we highly recommend all new participants start out with at least 25 markers and preferably 37 markers if it's financially convenient. You will save a lot of time and the price of an upgrade later from 12 to 25 or 37 markers. With 25 or more marker results you will also know more precisely what you and your Lawrence ancestors' DNA really consisted of. For those who found a close match with 25 or 37 markers may want to take advantage of FTDNA's new 67 marker test to fine tune their relationship. Because we were pioneering the use of DNA and didn't know any better at the time, almost all of our earliest participants started with just 12 markers but ended up upgrading later anyway.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email [James H. Lawrence](mailto:James.H.Lawrence) and join us.

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A A A

- Lawrence/Lorentz

Match Y-DNA results to other Family Tree DNA customers

If you match someone who has signed a Release Form their name(s) and email addresses are shown below. Since this page refers to you, your name and email will not show up here, just people you match. If the same email address appears multiple times then the people listed are members of a group study which has chosen to make the group administrator a single point of contact. Recent matches are at the top of the list, and new matches since your last login are indicated with two asterisks ** next to their name. Only people who sent us signed release forms are eligible to be listed here.

- matches with different surnames.
- genetic distance.
- the FTDNATIP™
- GEDCOM Available

We are planning an upgrade of all Y-DNA STR (Short Tandem Repeat) related website functions. This NIST-mandated upgrade will include changes to the way in which STR micro-alleles and palindromic STRs are displayed. We will also upgrade the matching algorithm to utilize an enhanced calculation that includes micro-allele and palindromic STR mutations. An estimated 10% of our clients will be affected by these two changes in the database. The benefit to customers will be more accurate matches and TMRCA (Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor) calculations. We will provide additional information well before the upgrades are implemented.

Once this upgrade is complete the previous lists of matches will no longer be accessible. Therefore, if you want to preserve your historical Y matching results (we don't see why) please download them in advance of any upgrades.

Additional possibilities for searching matches: While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, Family Tree DNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine what portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a new user ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This new set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the opportunity to upload your if you have one.

If your match has a tested at a higher level, or has taken the Family Finder test, this is indicated in parentheses next to the name of your match. If you take these tests, you may find a more relevant relationship with these matches.

Mr. Ronald Eric Lawrence (Y37) **

Homer Willis Lawrence (Y37)

Edward Lawrence (Y25)

Mr. Patrick D. Lawrence

Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)

Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y67)

Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)

Stanley Lawrence (Y67)

Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y67)

Elton Clayton Lawrence Sr. (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)

Mr. Ronald Eric Lawrence (Y37) **

Homer Willis Lawrence (Y37)

Edward Lawrence

Thomas Robert Garrison (Y67)

Roger S. Lawrence (Y67)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y67)

Elton Clayton Lawrence Sr. (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y67)

FTDNA Haplogroup

Haplogroup

Tests

R1b1

-

Your Haplogroup has not been determined by a specific test. Use the Haplogroup link on the left to find out about it, and if we were able to predict it.

FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results unless the markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow us to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates have been established.

We are pleased to report your results below:

Understanding your results.

Locus	DYS#	Alleles
1	393	13
2	390	25
3	19*	14
4	391	11
5	385a	11
6	385b	14
7	426	12
8	388	12
9	439	13
10	389-1	13
11	392	13
12	389-2	29
13	458	17
14	459a	9
15	459b	10
16	455	11
17	454	11
18	447	25
19	437	15
20	448	19
21	449	30
22	464a**	15
23	464b**	15
24	464c**	17
25	464d**	17
26	460	12
27	GATA H4	11
28	YCA II a	19
29	YCA II b	23
30	456	16
31	607	15
32	576	18
33	570	16
34	CDY a	35

35	CDY b	39
36	442	11
37	438	12

*Also known as DYS 394

**On 5/19/2003, these values were adjusted down by 1 point because of a change in Lab nomenclature.

***A value of "0" for any marker indicates that the lab reported a null value or no result for this marker. All cases of this nature are retested multiple times by the lab to confirm their accuracy. Mutations causing null values are infrequent, but are passed on to offspring just like other mutations, so related male lineages such as a father and son would likely share any null values.

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